

حمل الآن

مجاناً وحصرياً

المراجعة رقم (1)

الترم الثاني



Unit 7

Key Vocabulary

teenager	مراهق	different	مختلف	non-identical	غير متطابق
tower	برج	litter	قطيع / مجموعة من الصغار	triplets	توائم ثلاثية
cousin	ابن/ابنة عم - ابن/ابنة خال	offspring	نسل	quadruplets	توائم رباعية
nephew	ابن الأخ/الأخت	inherit	يرث	similar	مشابه
adult	بالغ	traits	صفات	adapt to	يتأقلم مع
toddler	طفل صغير (يجبو)	species	نوع	predators	مفترسات
siblings	أشقاء / إخوة	survival	بقاء	pollen Grains	حبوب اللقاح
identical	متطابق	characteristics	خصائص		

Exercises on vocabulary

1) Choose the correct answers:

- A is a young person between the ages of 13 and 19.
a- adult b- teenager c- toddler
- They visited Cairo yesterday.
a- tower b- mountain c- house
- A is the child of your aunt or uncle.
a- sibling b- nephew c- cousin
- A is the son of your brother or sister.
a- nephew b- cousin c- sibling
- An is a person over the age of 18.
a- child b- adult c- toddler
- A is a young child, usually between 1 and 3 years old.
a- teenager b- toddler c- adult
- are brothers and sisters in a family.
a- siblings b- offspring c- traits
- The same is the opposite of
a- different b- old c- young
- These twins are
a- identical b- high c- long
- are three children born together.
a- triplets b- twins c- quadruplets
- are four children born together.
a- triplets b- twins c- quadruplets
- Things that are alike but not exactly the same are
a- different b- identical c- similar
- Things that are not the same are
a- active b- identical c- different
- A is a group of young animals born to the same mother at the same time.
a- litter b- offspring c- survival
- are the young born from parents.
a- traits b- offspring c- pollen grains

- 16-** To means to receive something, like money or traits, from your parents or relatives.
a- to give **b- to take** **c- to inherit**
- 17-** Traits is asynonym of
a- characteristics **b- places** **c- animals**
- 18-** A is a group of organisms that can breed with each other.
a- species **b- characteristics** **c- predators**
- 19-** is the ability to continue living or existing.
a- to grow **b- to eat** **c- to adapt**
- 20-** The are father and mother.
a- triplets **b- species** **c- parents**

(bulbs – themselves – ground – own – alone)

(same – traits – plant – stem – planet)

- 1- reproduce – **Some** – plants – their own – on.

Present continuous tense

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحدث أثناء الكلام.

I	→	am	} + (verb + ing).
He, She, It	→	is	
We, You, They	→	are	

- Keywords:

(now - look! - listen! - at the moment)

e.g.

- They are eating now.
- He is playing football at the moment.
- Are they playing tennis now? - No, they aren't.

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- We an email now.

- a- write b- writing c- are writing

2- She tea at the moment.

- a- is drinking b- drink c- drinking

3- Ahmed is TV.

- a- watches b- is watching c- Watch

4- you wearing a school uniform?

- a- Are b- Do c- Have

5- My uncle is in Cairo now.

- a- working b- works c- Worked

6- At the moment, Ali football in the club.

- a- playing b- is playing c- played

7- They to school at the moment.

- a- running b- Are running c- Runs

8- Ali playing football now?

- a- Has b- Is c- Are

9- She isn't at the hospital today.

- a- work b- working c- works

10- What doing at the moment?

- a- are you b- you are c- will you

Present simple المضارع البسيط

يعبر عن العادات والحقائق.

Form:

(inf. المصدر + s/es/ies) → (he - she - it - singular noun اسم مفرد)

(inf. المصدر) → (I - you - we - they - plural noun اسم جمع)

Keywords: (every - usually - often - sometimes - always - never)

Negative : don't / doesn't + inf.

Questions: Do / Does + subject + inf. + ?

- e.g. - I go to school by bus every day. - The sun rises in the east.
- She studies her lessons hard. - He likes English very much.

1) Choose the correct answers:

- 1- I usually football with my friends.
a- play b- plays c- played
- 2- She to music every day.
a- listen b- listens c- listened
- 3- My mum never football matches on TV.
a- watching b- watch c- watches
- 4- My uncle always in Cairo.
a- live b- lives c- lived
- 5- Every day we our breakfast at 7.00.
a- has b- having c- have
- 6- you always listen to music on your mobile?
a- Are b- Have c- Do
- 7- My sister to the club every Friday.
a- going b- goes c- go
- 8- Do you football matches on TV?
a- watched b- watching c- watch
- 9- Mohamed like sports.
a- doesn't b- don't c- isn't
- 10- Sarah hard every day.
a- train b- trains c- trained

The past simple زمن الماضي البسيط

- Usage الإستخدام

- She lived in Giza two years ago.

يعبر عن أحداث وقعت في الماضي وإنتهت

- Form التكوين

- It took us two hours to go to Alexandria.

يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل

- Key words الكلمات الدالة

(Yesterday أمس / Last الماضي / In + سنة / Ago منذ فترة مضت / Once مرة ذات مرة)

This morning هذا الصباح / In the past في الماضي

- Question السؤال

Did + subject + inf. + ?

- Negative النفي

Subject + didn't + inf.

Used to + inf.

اعتاد ان : تعبر عن عادة في الماضي و انتهت. وتعامل معاملة الماضي البسيط في النفي والسؤال.

- When I was young, I used to ride a bike.

- When he was young, he used to have black hair. Now, he doesn't.

- We used to go to the beach when we lived in Alexandria.

النفي:

Didn't use to + infinitive

- When she was young she didn't use to play tennis. Now, she does.

- In the past, people didn't use to use energy-saving light bulbs.

- I didn't use to have a car, but now I have one.

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- When I was in school, I my friends.

a- met

b- meet

c- meets

2- She chocolate milk when she was a girl.

a- like

b- likes

c- liked

3- It always when we lived in England.

a- rained

b- raining

c- rains

4- They friends a long time ago.

a- are

b- were

c- am

5- I to Aswan last winter.

a- go

b- goes

c- went

6- Football our favorite game when we were young.

a- is

b- was

c- are

7- It so sunny yesterday.

a- was

b- had

c- has

8- She to go to the beach yesterday.

a- wanted

b- want

c- wanting

9- I didn't homework last night.

a- do

b- did

c- does

10- What did you for lunch yesterday?

a- had

b- has

c- have

Present perfect tense زمن المضارع التام

Have/has + past participle

Key words:

(already - ever - for - yet - since - recently - never - just)

e.g.

- I have already eaten lunch.
- She has done homework.
- Have you ever been abroad?
- Amr has studied English for ten years.
- Nada hasn't tidied her room yet.
- Mohamed has lived in Giza since 2000.

Since + past simple / the start of an action

for + duration of an action

e.g.

- Heba has started her new job since 2021.
- I haven't eaten fish since I was in Alexandria.
- They have watched the match for two hours.

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- He to Canada. He isn't in Egypt.

a- has been

b- has had

c- has gone

2- She has lived in Aswan 14 years.

a- for

b- since

c- already

3- Amr hasn't homework yet.

a- finish

b- finishes

c- finished

4- Nada hasn't visited me 2017.

a- since

b- for

c- yet

2) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

"Plants"

Guiding words: (produce – bulbs – the ground)

.....

.....

.....

.....

3) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

"My mother"

Guiding words: (doctor – hospital – by car)

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.....

.....

Test on unit 7

1) Listen and write the missing sounds:

advent___

treas___

fl___r

j___ne

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(grow – play – parents – eyes – rabbits)

This is a litter of newborn (1) They look very different from their

(2) But soon their (3) will open and their fur will (4)

3) Read the passage and then answer the questions :

This is a litter of newborn rabbits. They look very different from their parents. But soon their eyes will open and their fur will grow. As they get older, the rabbits in a litter will look similar to each other, but not identical. The offspring have inherited some traits from their mother and some traits from their father.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1- The rabbits in a litter will look to each other.

a- small

b- big

c- similar

2- The offspring have inherited some

a- kinds

b- rabbits

c- traits

B) Answer the following questions:

3- How do the newborn rabbits look?

.....

4- What will happen to the fur of the newborn rabbits?

.....

5- What happens when newborn rabbits get older?

.....

6- Do you like rabbits?

.....

4- A- Read and match:

1- Nesma read the grandma's note

- dangerous places

2- Rescue workers could travel in

- under the picture

B- Read and write YES or NO:

1- At first, the car wasn't fast enough.

()

2- Nesma read about the competition on the school website.

()

5) Choose the correct answers:

1- Sami French at school now.

a- learns

b- learning

c- is learning

2- Mohamed in a lovely flat last year.

a- live

b- living

c- lived

3- Eman has her bike.

a- repairing

b- repaired

c- repairs

4- What Manal make for her uncle?

a- do

b- does

c- is

6) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1- lots – **They** – of – play – games.

2- can – and – walk – jump – **Ahmed**.

7) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

"My family"

Guiding words: (Big family – parents – uncle and aunt)

Unit 8

Key Vocabulary

museum	متحف	afterlife	حياة بعد الموت	necklace	قلادة
jewelry	مجوهرات	model	نموذج	bracelet	سوار
tools	أدوات	tombs	قبور	sculpture	تمثال منحوت
artifacts	آثار (قطع أثرية)	archaeologists	علماء الآثار	shading	تظليل
clay	طين / طمي	gold	ذهب	realistic	واقعي
portrait	بورتريه (صورة للوجه)	three-dimensional	ثلاثي الأبعاد		

Exercises on vocabulary

1) Choose the correct answers:

- A is a place where you can see historical objects and exhibits.
a- museum b- library c- store
- Women like wearing
a- tools b- jewelry c- books
- are things like a hammer or screwdriver.
a- clothes b- tools c- toys
- The museum is full of
a- artifacts b- animals c- fruits
- They used for making pots.
a- water b- clay c- cotton
- A is a painting or drawing of a person's face.
a- portrait b- book c- map
- A is something you wear around your neck.
a- bracelet b- necklace c- hat
- A is a piece of jewelry that you wear around your wrist.
a- necklace b- ring c- bracelet
- A is a synonym of a statue.
a- sculpture b- picture c- book
- The is the life after death.
a- afterlife b- childhood c- future
- A is often used in art or design.
a- toy b- model c- animal
- People are buried in
a- houses b- tombs c- schools
- study ancient objects and human history.
a- engineers b- teachers c- archaeologists
- is a metal.
a- clay b- gold c- plant
- They visited the yesterday.
a- museum b- tool c- species

- 16- is a synonym of true.
 a- realistic b- false c- wrong
- 17- is usually expensive.
 a- plant b- planet c- gold
- 18- Tourists like seeing
 a- artifacts b- books c- cases
- 19- The was full of tourists.
 a- film b- tomb c- museum
- 20- is the study of things from the past.
 a- archaeology b- biology c- chemistry

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(seeing – sculptures – thousands – village – world)

Ancient Egyptians art is famous all around the (1) Today, we can see paintings, (2) and jewelry in the museums. There are also other artifacts from (3) of years ago. Tourists like (4) them.

3) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(museums – stars – statues – survived – world)

Tourists from all over the (1) come to Egypt. They visit the (2) They also can see many (3) and paintings in ancient temples. Because Egypt is a very dry country, the paintings and statues have (4) for a long time.

4) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1- Egyptians – Ancient – art – famous – is.

2- all around – is – It – famous – the world.

3- paintings – There – are – and – statues.

4- saw – She – many – yesterday – statues.

5- and – We – can see – paintings – sculptures.

6- The – seen – have – students – artifacts.

7- jewelry – I – and – saw – other artifacts.

8- famous – Egypt – is a very – country.

9- old – are – The paintings – sculptures – and.

10- have – ancient – seen – statues – I.

Language focus

much – many

- **much**

كثيرا - تستخدم مع الاسماء التي لا تعد

- **many**

كثيرا - تستخدم مع الاسماء التي تعد

How **many** + اسم جمع

كم للعدد

How **much** + اسم لا يعد

كم للكمية

How **much** + is/are

كم للثمن

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- How money do you have in your wallet?

a- much

b- many

c- few

2- How apples are in the basket?

a- much

b- many

c- little

3- I don't have time to finish the task.

a- much

b- many

c- a lot

4- There are books on the shelf.

a- much

b- many

c- any

5- He drank too water after exercise.

a- much

b- many

c- few

6- How friends do you have at school?

a- much

b- many

c- few

7- There is sugar in my coffee.

a- a lot

b- many

c- much

8- How chairs are in the room?

a- much

b- many

c- less

9- She doesn't have homework today.

a- much

b- many

c- a few

10- I don't know about this movie.

a- few

b- many

c- much

11- How cookies did you eat?

a- much

b- many

c- few

12- There is noise in the street.

a- much

b- many

c- a few

13- We have too books to read.

a- much

b- many

c- little

14- She has pencils in her bag.

a- much

b- a lot

c- many

15- There's too salt in this soup.

a- much

b- many

c- few

2) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“Ancient Egyptians art”

Guiding words: (famous – the world – paintings)

.....

.....

.....

.....

3) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“Ancient Egypt”

Guiding words: (Temples – statues – artifacts)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Test on unit 8

1) Listen and write the missing sounds:

fl__te

j__ne

s__

h__re

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(artifacts – jewelry – see – week – weak)

We will visit the Egyptian Museum next (1) There are lots of things to (2) We will visit a room with lots of (3) first. After the jewelry, we'll see some tools and clay (4)

3) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

Today we're at the museum. There are lots of things to see. We will visit a room with lots of jewelry first. After the jewelry, we'll see some tools and clay artifacts. We have pens and pencils to draw some of the things we see. It's very interesting.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1- They will visit a room with lots of

a- people

b- toys

c- jewelry

2- They will see some tools and clay

a- plants

b- pencils

c- artifacts

B) Answer the following questions:

3- Why do they have pens and pencils?

.....

4- What will they draw?

.....

5- Where are they today?

.....

6- Have you ever visited the Egyptian Museum?

.....

4- A- Read and match:

- 1- There was a drawing of wheel - that used a compass to navigate
2- There were plans for a vehicle - that made electricity
-
-

B- Read and write YES or NO:

- 1- Nesma was learning about magnets. ()
2- Rescue workers help people. ()

5) Choose the correct answers:

- 1- He eats chocolate every day.
a- much b- many c- few
- 2- We don't have bread left.
a- much b- many c- few
- 3- I saw birds in the park today.
a- much b- any c- many
- 4- I don't like to spend time on the phone.
a- much b- many c- few

6) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

- 1- pictures – We – pencils – have – to draw.
-

- 2- will – things – We – see – interesting.
-

7) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“A visit to the museum”

Guiding words: (Week – Cairo – artifacts)

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.....

.....

.....

Unit 9

Key Vocabulary

injury	إصابة	scan	فحص	treat	يعالج
X-ray	أشعة سينية	surgery	جراحة	sore	مؤللم
cast	جبيرة	bandage	ضمادة	disease	مرض
treatment	علاج	stethoscope	سماعة الطبيب	crutches	عكازات
infection	عدوى	syringe	حقنة	wheelchair	كرسي متحرك
accident	حادث	blood pressure	ضغط الدم	face mask	قناع وجه

Exercises on vocabulary

1) Choose the correct answers:

- An is when your body gets hurt, like from a fall.
a- injury b- syringe c- disease
- An is used to look inside your body, like for broken bones.
a- x-ray b- bandage c- cast
- A is a hard cover put on a broken bone to help it heal.
a- cast b- syringe c- crutches
- A means helping someone get better from an illness or injury.
a- infection b- disease c- treatment
- An is when harmful germs enter your body and make you sick.
a- accident b- infection c- cast
- I saw a car this morning.
a- disease b- injury c- accident
- A is a picture taken by a machine to see inside the body.
a- cast b- x-ray c- syringe
- To means to help someone get better from an illness.
a- treat b- sore c- disease
- A is a painful area of the body, like a cut or bruise.
a- disease b- sore c- infection
- A is something that makes you feel unwell, like a cold or flu.
a- injury b- disease c- cast
- is something you take to help you feel better, like pills or liquid.
a- medicine b- bandage c- syringe
- In a, a doctor operates on your body.
a- surgery b- infection c- bandage
- A is a piece of cloth used to cover a wound and stop bleeding.
a- bandage b- crutches c- stethoscope
- A is a tool doctors use to listen to your heart and lungs.
a- bandage b- stethoscope c- syringe
- A is a needle used to put medicine into your body.
a- syringe b- stethoscope c- x-ray
- He takes medicine to treat his high
a- blood pressure b- cast c- treatment

17- Doctors often wear

a- face masks

b- bandage

c- crutches

18- are tools that help you walk if your legs are injured.

a- crutches

b- wheelchair

c- syringe

19- A is a chair with wheels that helps people who can't walk.

a- wheelchair

b- stethoscope

c- bandage

20- Amal didn't go to school because she was

a- healthy

b- ill

c- well

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(past – people – important – Egypt – bad)

Doctors and surgeons are very (1) They used medicines in the (2) Doctors in ancient (3) could do operations to help (4) get better after injuries.

3) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(herbs – doctors – teachers – infections – bones)

In ancient Egypt, surgeons and (1) were very clever. They could fix broken (2) and injuries to the skin. They used (3) to treat some diseases. They also used honey to treat (4) and skin problems.

4) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1- infections – They – used – to treat – honey.

2- the accident – hospital – They – went to – after.

3- medicines – They – in the past – used.

4- people – Viruses – ill – make.

5- month – Mona – had – last – an accident.

6- could – do – Doctors – operations.

7- can – patients – Doctors – treat.

8- broken – bones – They – fix – could.

9- help – people – Doctors – get better.

10- medicine – took – night – I – last.

If zero conditional sentences

If + present simple, present simple

تعبر عن الحقائق والعادات والأوامر والنصائح

1) Choose the correct answers:

- 1- If you heat water to 100°C, it
a- boil b- boiled c- boils
- 2- If you mix red and blue, you purple.
a- gets b- get c- got
- 3- If you drop an ice cube in warm water, it
a- melts b- melt c- melted
- 4- If you add sugar to tea, it sweet.
a- taste b- tasted c- tastes
- 5- If it rains, the ground wet.
a- get b- gets c- got
- 6- If you turn off the light, the room dark.
a- gets b- get c- got
- 7- If you you a flame, it burns you
a- touches b- touched c- touch
- 8- If you put your hand in cold water, it cold.
a- feel b- feels c- felt
- 9- If you eat too much, you sick.
a- feel b- feels c- felt
- 10- If you mix yellow and blue, you green.
a- get b- gets c- got

11- If you press this button, the light on.

a- turn

b- turns

c- turned

12- If you put a pencil in water, it

a- float

b- floats

c- floated

13- If you water a plant, it

a- grows

b- grow

c- grew

14- If you leave ice in the sun, it

a- melt

b- melts

c- melted

15- If you freeze water, it to ice.

a- turns

b- turn

c- turned

2) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“A visit to a hospital”

Guiding words: (doctors – nurses – face masks)

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.....

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.....

3) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“Nurses”

Guiding words: (Hospital – look after – patients)

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.....

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Test on unit 9

1) Listen and write the missing sounds:

n____ _sed ri__ht fl__er

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(disease – treatment – nurse – accident – holiday)

A hospital is a place where people can go for (1) Sometimes people have a (2) or infection that makes them ill. Sometimes they have an injury because of an (3) At the hospital, you will see a doctor or a (4)

3) Read the passage and then answer the questions :

A hospital is a place where people can go for treatment. Sometimes people have a disease or infection that makes them ill. Sometimes they have an injury because of an accident. At the hospital, you will see a doctor or a nurse. They might ask questions to find out what is wrong with you.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1- An infection makes people

a- healthy

b- happy

c- ill

2- You can see at the hospital.

a- doctors

b- dates

c- days

B) Answer the following questions:

3- What is a hospital?

.....

4- Why do people go to hospital?

.....

5- Why do people have an injury?

.....

6- Why do doctors ask questions?

.....

4- A- Read and match:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1- Nesma showed her dad | - ideas were very good |
| 2- Nesma didn't think her | - the papers and drawing |
-
-

B- Read and write YES or NO:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1- Nesma found a drawing of a small toy ship. | () |
| 2- The toy car was traveling upside down. | () |

5) Choose the correct answers:

- | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| 1- If you yellow and red, you get orange. | | |
| a- mixes | b- mixed | c- mix |
| 2- If you put sugar in your tea, it | | |
| a- dissolve | b- dissolves | c- dissolved |
| 3- If you wash your hands, they clean. | | |
| a- becomes | b- become | c- became |
| 4- If you exercise, you better. | | |
| a- felt | b- feels | c- feel |

6) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

- 1- you – They – might – ask – questions.
-

- 2- What – you – with – is – wrong?
-

7) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“Doctors”

Guiding words: (Hospital – help – patients)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit 10

Key Vocabulary

adventure	مغامرة	metal	معدن	magnetic field	مجال مغناطيسي
compass	بوصلة	pull	سحب	needle	إبرة
attract	يجذب	friction	احتكاك	navigate	يبحر / يتنقل
poles	أقطاب	push	دفع	information	معلومات
repel	ينفر	nails	مسامير	swallow	يبتلع
magnet	مغناطيس	wire	سلك	metal	معدن

Exercises on vocabulary

1) Choose the correct answers:

- An is an exciting and sometimes dangerous activity.
a- adventure b- magnet c- needle
- A is a tool used to show direction.
a- compass b- wire c- friction
- is the opposite of pull.
a- play b- attract c- push
- are the ends of a magnet.
a- poles b- wires c- needles
- To means to push something away.
a- repel b- attract c- pull
- A is an object that can pull things made of metal.
a- magnet b- nail c- wire
- The is the area around a magnet where its force works.
a- magnetic field b- compass c- friction
- A is a sharp object used to sew or make holes.
a- wire b- needle c- magnet
- To means to move from one place to another, usually by boat.
a- navigate b- push c- pull
- is a solid substance like iron or gold that is often used to make things.
a- metal b- wire c- needle
- To means to use force to move something towards you.
a- pull b- push c- repel
- is the force that slows down things when they rub against each other.
a- friction b- pull c- wire
- The pyramids tourists.
a- push b- attract c- repel
- are small, pointed objects used to fasten things.
a- wires b- nails c- needles
- A is a long, thin object used for carrying electricity.
a- needle b- wire c- magnet
- She needs much about Cairo.
a- pull b- information c- friction

17- To means to take something through your mouth to your stomach.

a- repel

b- swallow

c- push

18- A is something that pulls things made of metal, like iron.

a- needle

b- magnet

c- friction

19- The is a force that pulls objects towards the Earth.

a- magnetic field

b- friction

c- gravity

20- A can help you know which way to go when you are lost.

a- needle

b- compass

c- magnet

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(ships – camels – needle – pole – north)

A compass can show you which direction is (1) It has a magnetic (2) which will point to the magnetic North (3) A compass can help (4)

3) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(forces – happen – move – touch – faces)

A force is something that can make things (1) Pushing, pulling and friction are contact (2) The two objects have to (3) each other for the movement to (4)

4) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1- force – Magnetism – a type of – is.

2- A compass – where – shows – us – to go.

3- is – metal – A magnet – a piece of.

4- is – contact – Pushing – force – a.

5- move – A force – can – things – make.

6- arrow – A – has – map – always – an.

7- make – I – balance – a pencil – can.

8- useful – Using – very – a compass – is.

9- helps – desert – A compass – us – in the.

10- shows – north – the – It – direction of.

If (1) conditional sentences

If + present simple, future simple

تعبّر عن الاحداث المتوقعة وقابلة للتحقق

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- If it rains tomorrow, we stay inside.

a- will

b- would

c- is

2- If you eat all your vegetables, you have dessert.

a- would

b- will

c- are

3- If she finishes her homework, she play outside.

a- will

b- would

c- might

4- If I see John, I tell him about the party.

a- might

b- will

c- would

5- If we leave now, we catch the bus.

a- will

b- could

c- would

6- If they study hard, they pass the exam.

a- could

b- would

c- will

7- If you don't hurry, you miss the train.

a- will

b- would

c- can

8- If I find your book, I give it to you.

a- will

b- would

c- can

9- If it's sunny tomorrow, we go to the park.

a- could

b- will

c- would

10- If I feel better, I go to school.

a- could

b- will

c- would

11- If you water the plants, they grow.

a- would

b- could

c- will

12- If she hard, she will get a promotion.

a- work

b- worked

c- works

13- If we leave at 6 o'clock, we arrive on time.

a- could

b- will

c- might

14- If they eat too much, they feel sick.

a- will

b- might

c- would

15- If I every day, I will improve my grades.

a- studying

b- studies

c- study

2) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

"Magnets"

Guiding words: (useful – computer – stick to surfaces)

3) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

"Types of forces"

Guiding words: (Magnetism – pulling – friction)

Test on unit 10

1) Listen and write the missing sounds:

bl____ tr____ s____ w____r

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(types – take – touch – happen – forces)

Pushing, pulling and friction are contact (1) The two objects have to (2) each other for the movement to (3) so, there are many (4) of forces.

3) Read the passage and then answer the questions :

A compass can show you which direction is north. It has a magnetic needle which will point to the magnetic North Pole. A map always has an arrow that shows the direction of north. You can use this when you need a map to show you where to go.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1- A map always has an

a- umbrella

b- way

c- arrow

2- A map shows you where to

a- swim

b- go

c- play

B) Answer the following questions:

3- What's a compass?

.....

4- What does the magnetic needle point to?

.....

5- Where may you need a compass?

.....

6- Did you see a compass?

.....

4- A- Read and match:

- 1- The car had a little - car back
2- Nesma pulled the - spring inside it
-
-

B- Read and write YES or NO:

- 1- The prize will help the school. ()
2- Nesma thought that magnets could make the car stay on track. ()

5) Choose the correct answers:

- 1- If you invite him, he come to the party.
a- would b- might c- will
- 2- If the phone rings, I answer it.
a- will b- could c- might
- 3- If she calls me, I talk to her.
a- will b- might c- would
- 4- If it's too cold, we stay indoors.
a- would b- could c- will

6) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

- 1- We – doors – use – to keep – magnets – closed.
-

- 2- arrow – A map – has – always – an.
-

7) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“A compass”

Guiding words: (where to go – the desert – travel)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit 11

Key Vocabulary

keep in touch	البقاء على اتصال	typewriter	آلة كاتبة	cell phone	هاتف محمول
communicate	يتواصل	world	عالم	email	بريد إلكتروني
telegraph machine	آلة التلغراف	world Wide Web	الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية	laptop	كمبيوتر محمول
morse Code	شفرة مورس	invent	يخترع	ferry	عبارة
click	ينقر	memory	ذاكرة	airplane	طائرة
complicated	معقد	storage	تخزين		

Exercises on vocabulary

1) Choose the correct answers:

- To means to stay in contact with someone.
a- keep in touch b- travel c- click
- English helps us with tourists.
a- communicate b- invent c- see
- A is a machine used to send messages over long distances.
a- plane b- fridge c- telegraph machine
- is a code used to send messages by using dots and dashes.
a- Morse code b- email c- typewriter
- To means to press something, like a button or a mouse.
a- keep in touch b- click c- communicate
- is a synonym of difficult.
a- complicated b- simple c- easy
- A is a device used to make calls and send messages.
a- cell phone b- typewriter c- laptop
- She is online to write a / an
a- email b- ferry c- Morse code
- A is a computer which you can carry around.
a- cell phone b- typewriter c- laptop
- A is a machine used for typing on paper.
a- typewriter b- email c- laptop
- The is the planet we live on.
a- world b- airplane c- ferry
- The is the system of connected websites you can search on the internet.
a- world wide web b- memory c- storage
- To means to create.
a- communicate b- invent c- click
- is the ability to remember things.
a- memory b- storage c- airplane
- The of the mobile is full.
a- phone b- storage c- ferry
- A is a boat used to carry people or vehicles across water.
a- laptop b- plane c- ferry

17- A/ An is used for travel by air.

a- airplane

b- cell phone

c- typewriter

18- My sister studies using her

a- cell

b- laptop

c- toy

19- Not many people use a now.

a- typewriter

b- memory

c- books

20- She bought yesterday.

a- sky

b- cell phone

c- species

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(park – lives – dark – city – traffic)

Mona wants to visit her friend Nada, who (1) on the other side of the (2) It's a busy city with lots of (3) in some places. There's a big (4) in the city.

3) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(short – lessons – units – follow – brain)

The computer has many parts or (1) The memory keeps information for a (2) time so CPU can use it. The central processing unit (CPU) is the (3) of the computer. It makes the computer (4) instructions.

4) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1- lives – Ahmed – with – family – his.

2- well – in – They – communicate – English.

3- The – sent – telegraph machine – messages.

4- There – of – were – communication – some – ways.

5- The – signals – telegraph – machine – send – can.

6- used – The telegraph – Morse – machine – Code.

7- is – The internet – of communication – a way of.

8- messages – quickly – The telegraph machine – sent.

9- important – Communication – very – today – is.

10- are – holiday – in Aswan – on – They.

Language focus

Present simple passive + ١ مفعول + (am, is, are + p.p.)

Past simple passive + ٢ مفعول + (was, were + p.p.)

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- The homework every day by the teacher.

a- is given

b- was given

c- gives

2- The books on the table.

a- are placed

b- was placed

c- placed

3- The cake by my mom yesterday.

a- made

b- is made

c- was made

4- The house every morning.

a- is cleaned

b- was cleaned

c- cleans

5- The windows every week.

a- cleaned

b- are cleaned

c- were cleaned

6- The invitations last week.

a- is sent

b- were sent

c- send

7- The story by the teacher every year.

a- told

b- is told

c- was told

8- The email by my friend yesterday.

a- is sent

b- was sent

c- sent

9- The rules every time before the game.

a- are explained

b- were explained

c- explains

10- The prize by the president last year.

a- is given

b- was given

c- gives

11- The report yesterday.

a- is finished

b- was finished

c- finishes

12- The dishes every evening by my sister.

a- washed

b- is washed

c- are washed

13- The new computer yesterday.

a- is delivered

b- was delivered

c- delivers

14- The letter by post every week.

a- is sent

b- was sent

c- sends

15- The song every morning.

a- opening

b- is sung

c- was sung

2) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“laptop”

Guiding words: (sister – uses – study)

.....

.....

.....

.....

3) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“Transportation”

Guiding words: (car – pollution – many places)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Test on unit 11

1) Listen and write the missing sounds:

c__be

fl__

h__r

wh__re

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(communicate – used – ways – today – wrote)

In the past, there were some ways people (1) for communication. For example, this website is about how people used to (2) It was more difficult than communicating (3) There weren't many (4) to communicate.

3) Read the passage and then answer the questions :

The memory of the computer keeps information for a short time so CPU can use it. The central processing unit (CPU) is the brain of the computer. It makes the computer follow instructions. Storage keeps information for a long time, often in a hard drive.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1- CPU can use

a- people

b- toys

c- information

2- The memory of the computer information.

a- plays

b- loses

c- keeps

B) Answer the following questions:

3- What does the memory of the computer do?

.....

4- What is the brain of the computer?

.....

5- What does the central processing unit do?

.....

6- What keeps information for a short time?

.....

4- A- Read and match:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1- The sun was shining | - playing outside |
| 2- Lots of children were | - through the window |
-
-

B- Read and write YES or NO:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1- Nesma knew that she wanted to make a toy. | () |
| 2- Nesma showed her ideas to her dad. | () |

5) Choose the correct answers:

- | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| 1- The food every day. | | |
| a- is prepared | b- was prepared | c- prepares |
| 2- The books by the librarian at the library. | | |
| a- are organized | b- was organized | c- organizes |
| 3- The project last month. | | |
| a- is completed | b- was completed | c- completes |
| 4- The door every time you press the button. | | |
| a- opens | b- opened | c- is opened |

6) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

- 1- about – What – the website – is?
-

- 2- made – English – communication – easier.
-

7) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“My new computer”

Guiding words: (last week – father – computer)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit 12

Key Vocabulary

community	مجتمع	weather	الطقس	advertisement	إعلان
interview	مقابلة	sports	رياضة	byline	توقيع الكاتب
equipment	معدات	headline	عنوان رئيسي	caption	شرح الصورة
cartoon	كارتون	editor	محرر	production	إنتاج
article	مقال	distribution	توزيع	journalist	صحفي
brilliant	رائع	specialist	متخصص	printing press	مطبعة

Exercises on vocabulary

1) Choose the correct answers:

- A is a group of people living in the same area.
a- community b- editor c- article
- An is a conversation where one person asks questions and another person answers.
a- interview b- advertisement c- weather
- refers to the tools or machinery needed to do a task.
a- specialist b- cartoon c- equipment
- A is a drawing or animation often shown on TV.
a- cartoon b- article c- headline
- She wrote a/an in a newspaper.
a- weather b- article c- distribution
- Someone who is is clever.
a- brilliant b- player c- pupil
- I saw a/an about the new mobile.
a- equipment b- advertisement c- weather
- Amal reads every day.
a- newspapers b- matches c- games
- The is very hot today.
a- weather b- byline c- caption
- My father is the of this newspaper.
a- weather b- editor c- article
- My favorite is football or basketball.
a- sport b- distribution c- specialist
- A/An is a large, bold title at the top of a news story.
a- interview b- caption c- headline
- A/An is a person who edits and makes changes to articles and papers.
a- editor b- journalist c- cartoon
- is the act of sending out things, like magazines or newspapers, to people.
a- production b- distribution c- interview
- My uncle is a in chemistry.
a- specialist b- editor c- weather
- is creating something, like a film.
a- production b- cartoon c- headline

- 17- A/An is a person who writes news stories for newspapers or magazines.
a- journalist **b- editor** **c- specialist**
- 18- A/An is a machine used for printing books, newspapers, and other materials.
a- article **b- equipment** **c- printing press**
- 19- are large rolls of material, often used in a printing press to print things.
a- rolls **b- distribution** **c- interview**
- 20- I wrote a/an about our city.
a- article **b- headline** **c- specialist**

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(get – cut – specialists – one – work)

Making a newspaper is very hard (1) Journalists, editors and layout (2) have to work very quickly as a team to (3) the whole newspaper ready in (4) day.

3) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(opened – circle – center – equipment – years)

The new hospital in the (1) of the city is very big. It (2) today. It has taken two (3) to build, and it has some of the most modern medical (4) in the country.

4) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1- newspaper – **We** – new – have – a – school.

2- was – **My** – cooking – the kitchen – in – mother.

3- big – **The** – is – new – hospital.

4- **There** – news – our – about – is – school.

5- our – **I** – school – interviewed – him – about.

6- **He** – reading – a – was – book .

7- party – having – were – **They** – a.

8- school – **There's** – about – news – our.

9- today – **The** – hospital – new – opened.

10- new – **We** – equipment – have – school – at.

Language focus

Past continuous tense

was / were + v. ing

while + past continuous → past simple

when + past simple → past continuous

Keywords: (at ... o'clock + from ... to ... + all day + while + when)

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- I a book when the phone rang.

a- was reading

b- read

c- is reading

2- She to the music when I called her.

a- was listening

b- listened

c- listens

3- They basketball at 5 p.m. yesterday.

a- plays

b- played

c- were playing

4- We dinner when the guests arrived.

a- were having

b- had

c- are having

5- He his homework when I saw him.

a- did

b- was doing

c- does

6- My friends in the park when it started raining.

a- walks

b- walked

c- were walking

7- I TV when the electricity went out.

a- was watching

b- watched

c- watch

8- She a letter when her mother called her.

a- was writing

b- wrote

c- is writing

9- They a movie when we arrived at the theater.

a- watching

b- watched

c- were watching

10- I to the store when I saw the accident.

a- was walking

b- walk

c- walked

11- We in the garden when the rain began.

a- playing

b- played

c- were playing

12- He a sandwich when his friend came to visit him.

a- was eating

b- ate

c- eats

13- The children when their parents came home.

a- slept

b- were sleeping

c- sleep

14- I to the music when I fell asleep.

a- was listening

b- listened

c- listens

15- They the house when I arrived.

a- clean

b- cleaned

c- were cleaning

2) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“school newspaper”

Guiding words: (Headteacher – community – News)

.....

.....

.....

.....

3) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“Reading newspapers”

Guiding words: (father – newspapers – every day)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Test on unit 12

1) Listen and write the missing sounds:

j__ne gl__ S__ h__re

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(headteacher – book – community – page – newspaper)

We have a new school (1) There's news about our school, and our (2) I interviewed the (3) about the new play equipment at school. Hana wrote a cartoon for the back (4)

3) Read the passage and then answer the questions :

There are different parts of a newspaper: The byline tells you who wrote a story. The headline is at the top of the story. The caption explains what is happening. At last, the article tells you about something that happened.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1- The caption explains what

a- will happen

b- happened

c- is happening

2- The article tells you about something that

a- happened

b- invented

c- invited

B) Answer the following questions:

3- What does the byline tell?

.....

4- Where can you find the headline?

.....

5- Are newspapers important?

.....

6- Do you like reading newspapers?

.....

4- A- Read and match:

- 1- The girls were busy - standing next to them
2- The girls didn't see the judges - talking about the inventions
-
-

B- Read and write YES or NO:

- 1- Nesma worked for a long time. ()
2- Nesma didn't take part in the competition. ()

5) Choose the correct answers:

- 1- We in the classroom when the bell rang.
a- were talking b- talked c- talk
- 2- I to the radio when I heard the news.
a- listened b- was listening c- listens
- 3- He to his friend when I saw him.
a- was talking b- talked c- talks
- 4- She on her phone when I called her.
a- talk b- talked c- was talking

6) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

- 1- She – medal – was – wearing – her.
-

- 2- cartoon – My – wrote – a – friend.
-

7) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

"A new hospital"

Guiding words: (opened – today – big)

.....

.....

.....

.....

The Reader

A- Read and match:

- 1- Nesma used wires to connect - in the sun
2- They put the car - it to the motor

- 1- Nesma told Laila - was great
2- Laila said the idea - her idea

- 1- They need a long - worked hard
2- The two girls - thin magnet

- 1- They made a frame - the long magnet
2- They stuck the - for the car

- 1- The sun was shining - playing outside
2- Lots of children were - through the window

- 1- They need some - to go on the track
2- They need a small car - thin wood for a track

- 1- Laila offered - her plans
2- Nesma showed Laila - to help Nesma

1- Nesma had

- energy

2- They can use solar

- an idea

1- The car had a little

- car back

2- Nesma pulled the

- spring inside it

1- On Thursday, the girls

- from schools around the city

2- There were lots of children

- were at the competition

1- The energy from the spring

- along the track

2- The car moved

- turned the wheels

1- Nesma used wires to connect

- in the sun

2- They put the car

- it to the motor

1- The girls were busy

- standing next to them

2- The girls didn't see the judges

- talking about the inventions

1- There were some

- a diary at home

2- Nesma will write

- great inventions

1- There was a model of a house

- a farmer get water

2- There was a machine that can help

- that uses wind to keep warm

1- The car didn't

- worried

2- Nesma was

- travel very far

1- Nesma's mom found a small

- perfect

2- They were

- cheap panel and a motor

1- The car isn't

- the model

2- They looked at

- fast enough

1- Nesma asked her mom

- the internet

2- Her mom looked on

- to help her

1- Laila and Nesma looked at

- amazing ideas

2- There were some

- the other inventions

1- Nesma put the motor

- panel on the car

2- Nesma put the

- on the car

B- Read and write YES or NO:

- 1- At first, the car wasn't fast enough. ()
- 2- Nesma read about the competition on the school website. ()
- 3- The prize will help the school. ()
- 4- Nesma thought that magnets could make the car stay on track. ()
- 5- Nesma knew that she wanted to make a toy. ()
- 6- Nesma showed her ideas to her dad. ()
- 7- Nesma's dad showed her a box of his drawings and plans. ()
- 8- Grandma found a way to make the car travel upside down. ()
- 9- Nesma loved inventing things. ()
- 10- Nesma wants to be a teacher. ()
- 11- Nesma was learning about magnets. ()
- 12- Nesma worked for a long time. ()
- 13- Nesma found a drawing of a small toy ship. ()
- 14- Rescue workers help people. ()
- 15- Nesma's dad was carrying an old box. ()
- 16- Nesma didn't take part in the competition. ()
- 17- The toy car was traveling upside down. ()
- 18- The box had nothing. ()
- 19- Nesma saw an advertisement. ()
- 20- Nesma didn't think about the competition. ()

Listening texts

Test on unit 7

adventure

treasure

flour

june

Test on unit 8

flute

june

sea

here

Test on unit 9

new

used

right

flower

Test on unit 10

blue

true

see

wear

Test on unit 11

cube

flew

hear

where

Test on unit 12

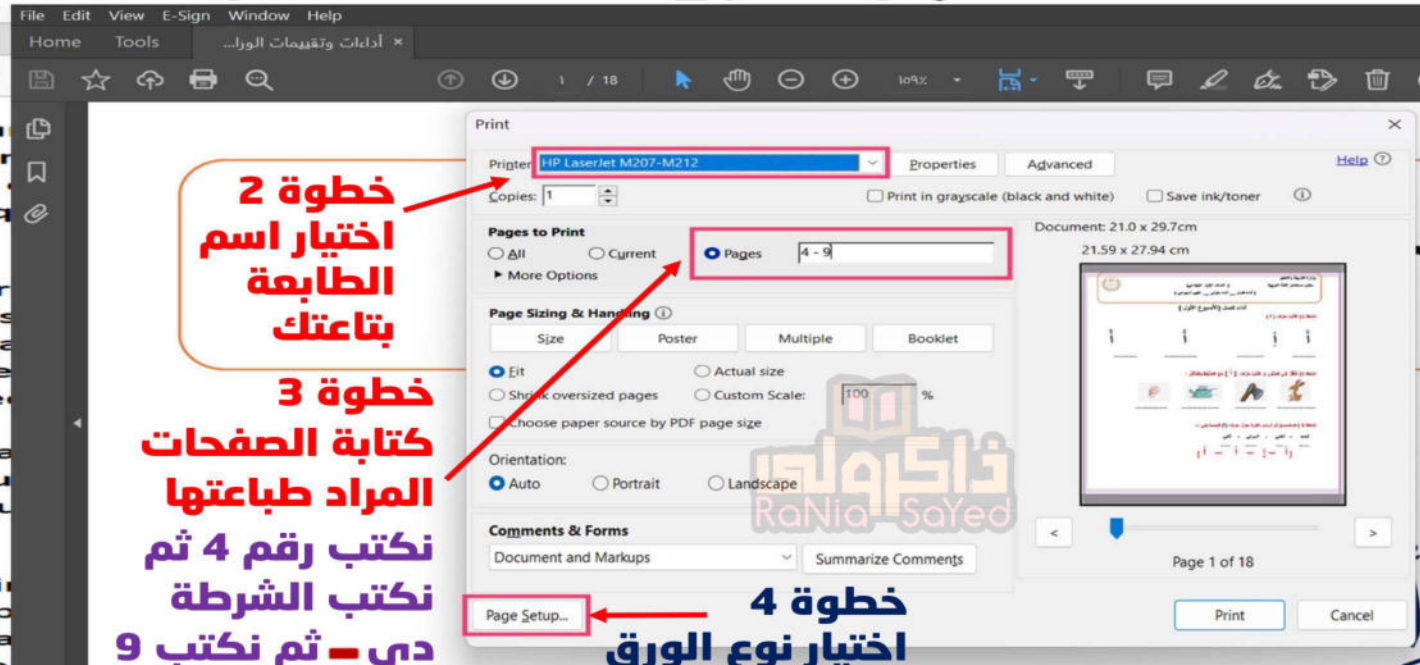
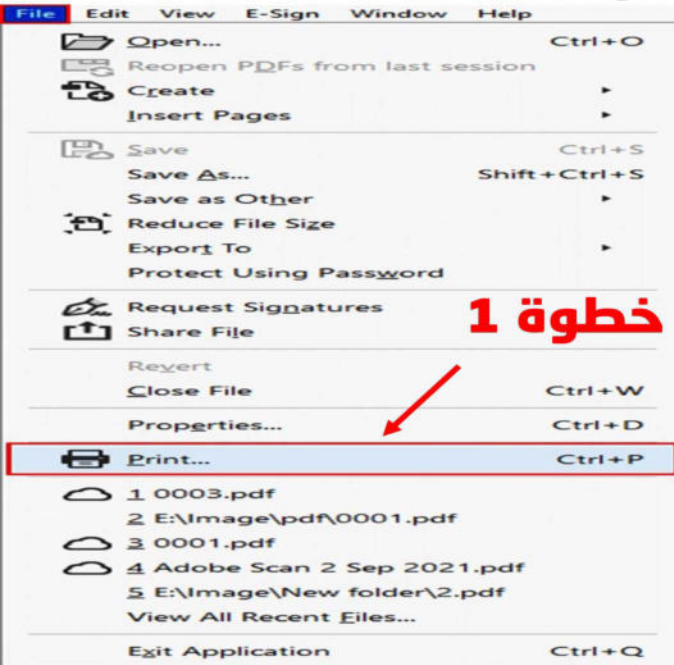
june

glue

sea

here

كيفية طباعة صفحات معينة من ملف معين مثلا ازاي نطبع الصفحات من صفحة 4 الى صفحة 9



حمل الآن

مجاناً وحصرياً

المراجعة رقم (2)

الترم الثاني





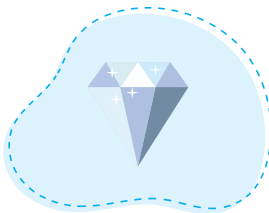
Final Revision on Unit 7

هدية كتاب **Step Ahead** لطلاب الصف الثالث بالإجابات النموذجية

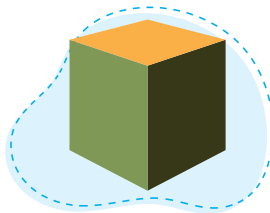
المراجعة النهائية على (Units 7-8-9-10-11)

Unit (7)

1 Listen and write the missing sounds:



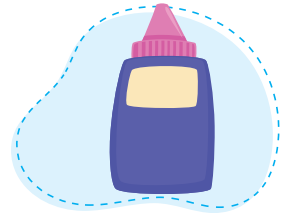
j _ _ el



c _ b _



tr _ _



gl _ _

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

fur - inherit - litter - traits - parents

The litter of newborn rabbits always looks very nice. They look very different from their ①! But soon their eyes open and their ② grow. As they get older, the rabbits in a litter look similar to each other, but not identical. The offspring ③ some traits from their mother and some ④ from their father.

3 Choose the correct answer:

1. Look! She (**are wearing** - is wearing - wears) a pretty dress.
2. We (**playing** - play - plays) football every weekend.
3. He (**isn't** - don't - doesn't) watch TV in the morning.
4. Does she (**make** - makes - making) many friends?
5. They (**play** - played - have played) football after school yesterday.

6. We (**don't** - **didn't** - **aren't**) play computer games last night.
7. We (**have used** - **uses** - **is using**) computers for a long time.
8. (**Has** - **Have** - **Did**) she cleaned her room?
9. Did he (**visit** - **visits** - **visited**) his friend last night?
10. He used to (**wears** - **wore** - **wear**) T-shirts. Now, he wears suits.

4 Read, order, and write:

1. play - used - to - I - the - flute.
▶
2. last - week - did - **What** - you - do?
▶ ?
3. Younis - **Does** - curly - hair - have?
▶ ?
4. don't - have - rabbits - **Newborn** - any - fur.
▶
5. organisms - living - are - **Plants**.
▶

5 Read the following text and answer the questions:

Having long ears is a key characteristic of a rabbit. Rabbits have lots of **predators** — bigger animals that hunt and eat them. The long ears help rabbits to hear well. Their ears can move, so the rabbit knows where a sound is coming from. The long ears also help the rabbit stay cool in hot weather, or keep warm in cold weather. So, long ears are very important for a rabbit's survival. Over time, rabbits with longer ears become safer and healthier. They could live for longer and have more litter. They pass this trait to their offspring, and rabbits adapt to have long ears.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Having long (legs - ears - noses) is a key characteristic of a rabbit.
2. Rabbits have lots of (predators - friends - cousins).

B Answer these questions:

3. How can the long ears help rabbits to hear well?

◆

4. What do rabbits pass to their offspring?

◆

5. What does the underlined word "predators" mean?

◆

6. What happens to rabbits with longer ears over time?

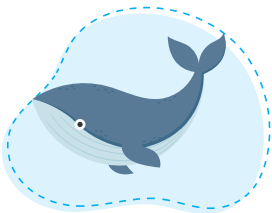
◆



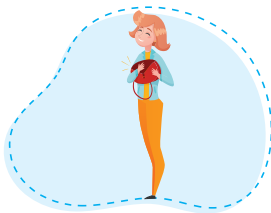
Final Revision on Unit 8

Unit (8)

1 Listen and write the missing sounds:



sea crea _ _ _ _



plea _ _ _ _



adven _ _ _ _



trea _ _ _ _

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

Sphinx - ancient - temples - Egyptians - statues

The ancient Egyptians made huge sculptures. They built amazing
① _____. The ② _____ of Ramses II at Abu Simbel are
nearly 20 meters tall. The Great ③ _____ of Giza is nearly 73
meters long! The ④ _____ Egyptians made small sculptures and
artifacts, too. They used gold, wood and colored glass.

3 Choose the correct answer:

1. There (am - is - are) some books in the bag.
2. There (am - is - are) some cheese in the fridge.
3. How (many - old - much) cloth is there?
4. How (many - much - tall) temples are there?
5. There isn't (some - any - a) water.
6. There are (some - an - any) statues.

7. (Am - Is - Are) there models in the museum?

8. (Am - Is - Are) there clay in the art room?

4 Read, order, and write:

1. images - very - The - interesting - are.

▶

2. some - like - you - Would - water?

▶ ?

3. shading - do - you - do - How?

▶ ?

4. museum - Today - at - the - are - we.

▶

5 Write a paragraph of about (20 words) using guiding elements:

“A trip to the museum”

Ideas to help you:

last month - bus - teacher

.....

.....

.....

.....





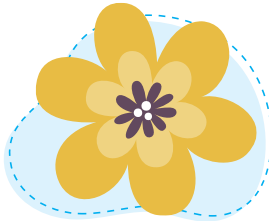
Final Revision on Unit 9

Unit (9)

1 Listen and write the missing sounds:



fl _ _ r



fl _ _ er



s _ _



s _ _

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

be - must - eat - mustn't - time

There are some school rules that you must follow. You must arrive on ① for your lessons. You mustn't run in the corridors. You ② use your phone in class. You must ③ kind to your classmates. You mustn't eat or drink during lessons. You ④ respect your teachers.

3 Choose the correct answer:

1. You get better if you (**will have** - has - have) some rest.
2. You (**must** - isn't - mustn't) forget your book at home.
3. You (**must** - mustn't - doesn't) keep your room clean.
4. Plants die if you (**water** - waters - don't water) them.
5. He must (**does** - do - did) his homework.

6. If you (eat - don't eat - doesn't eat) healthy food, you get better.
7. You mustn't (plays - don't play - play) football in the hospital.
8. You (doesn't - isn't - must) listen to your teacher.

4 Read, order, and write:

1. run - mustn't - You - the - corridors - in.
▶
2. respect - must - You - teachers - your.
▶
3. masks - face - wear - Doctors - nurses - and.
▶
4. sick - are - you - when - happens - What?
▶ ?

5 Write a paragraph of about (20 words) using guiding elements:

"The doctor's job"

Ideas to help you:

important - save lives - hospital

.....

.....

.....

.....

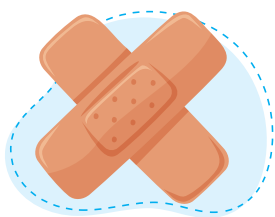




Final Revision on Unit 10

Unit (10)

1 Listen and write the missing sounds:



banda _ e



ener _ y



villa _ e



dan _ er

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

nails - swallow - digestive - stomach - attracts

Are magnets useful in farming? We know that cows eat grass, but sometimes they can eat bits of metal that are on the ground in fields, such as ① or bits of wire. Farmers give cows a magnet to ② The magnet stays inside the cow's stomach and ③ all the metal. This stops the metal from damaging the cow's ④ system.

3 Choose the correct answer:

1. Mom (**would** - will - is) be happy if we help her.
2. If he (**has** - doesn't have - have) enough money, he will buy a new bike.
3. If Grandma (**will visit** - visits - visited) us on Friday, we will make her a cake.
4. (**Will** - Does - Is) he get ill if he doesn't eat fruit and vegetables?
5. He'll be tired if he (**won't** - doesn't - didn't) go to bed early.

6. Will Heba (stay - stays - doesn't stay) at home if it's warm and sunny?
7. Will the water be cold if we (putting - puts - put) it in the fridge?
8. If we use a compass, (does - did - will) we get lost?

4 Read, order, and write:

1. slow - down - can - Friction - objects.

▶

2. making - adventures - love - I.

▶

3. a - need - We - will - compass.

▶

4. magnets - in - useful - hospitals - Are?

▶ ?



Final Revision on Unit 11

Unit (11)

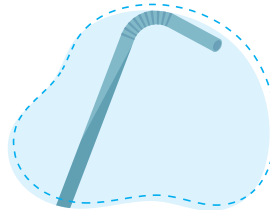
1 Listen and write the missing sounds:



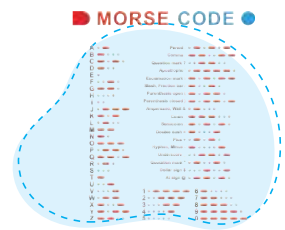
__ dio message



dr __



str __



M __ se Code

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

bike - subway - ferry - journey - transportation

There are a lot of transportation types. A ① is transportation on water. A taxi is good ② in a city. A train is good transportation for a long ③ A ④ is good transportation for carrying a lot of people.

3 Choose the correct answer:

- The code (**is invented** - **were invented** - **was invented**) by Morse.
- Glass (**is made** - **are made** - **makes**) from sand.
- Arabic (**speaks** - **spoken** - **is spoken**) in Egypt.
- Fish (**find** - **finding** - **are found**) in water.
- The pictures (**took** - **were taken** - **was taken**) by the art teacher.

6. The first email (**sent** - **is sent** - **was sent**) in 1971.
7. The photos are (**upload** - **uploads** - **uploaded**) onto a website.
8. Tablets (**is** - **are** - **was**) used in some school lessons.

4 Read, order, and write:

1. comfortable - are - the - most - **Planes**.

▶

2. telephone - **The** - was - in - 1876 - invented.

▶

3. make - **I'll** - message - an - audio.

▶

4. travel - wants - to - **Sara's dad** - quickly.

▶



Final Revision on The Reader

Nesma's Invention

1 Read and match:

'A'	'B'
1. Nesma was reading	a) inventing things.
2. There was a competition	b) talking about the inventions.
3. The girls were busy	c) the school newsletter.
4. Nesma loved	d) for the best invention.

2 Read and match:

'A'	'B'
1. Nesma wanted to be	a) what to make.
2. Nesma didn't know	b) at her grandma's drawings.
3. Nesma couldn't	c) an idea about magnets.
4. Nesma looked	d) an inventor.
5. Nesma had	e) her mom to help her find things.
6. Nesma asked	f) get her ideas right.

3 Read and match:

1. Nesma read about the competition on the school website. ()
2. Nesma showed her ideas to her dad. ()
3. Nesma's dad showed her a box of his drawings and plans. ()
4. Nesma thought that magnets could make the car stay on the track. ()

4 Read and match:

1. Nesma looked at books and websites for ideas. ()
2. Nesma showed her mom the papers and drawings. ()
3. Nesma's dad was carrying a new box. ()
4. The old box belongs to Nesma's grandma. ()
5. Grandma used to be a doctor. ()
6. Rescue workers could travel in dangerous places to help people. ()
7. Nesma didn't show Laila her plans. ()

Unit (7)

1 Listen and write the missing sounds:

- 1) jewel 2) cube
3) true 4) glue

2 Read and complete the text:

- 1) parents 2) fur 3) inherit 4) traits

3 Choose the correct answer:

- 1) is wearing 2) play 3) doesn't
4) make 5) played 6) didn't
7) have used 8) Has 9) visit 10) wear

4 Read, order and write:

- 1) I used to play the flute
2) What did you do last week?
3) Does Younis have curly hair?
4) Newborn rabbits don't have any fur.
5) Plants are living organisms.

5 Read the following text and answer:

- 1) ears 2) predators
3) Their ears can move.
4) Having long ears.
5) Animals that can eat rabbits.
6) They become safer and healthier.

Unit (8)

1 Listen and write the missing sound:

- 1) creature 2) pleasure
3) adventure 4) treasure

2 Read and complete the text:

- 1) statues 2) temple
3) sphinx 4) ancient

3 Choose the correct answer:

- 1) are 2) is 3) much 4) many 5) any
6) some 7) Are 8) is

4 Read, order and write:

- 1) The images are very interesting
2) Would you like some water?
3) How do you do shading?
4) Today, we are at the museum.

5 Write a paragraph of (20) words:

A trip to the museum

Last month, I and my friends visited the Egyptian museum in Cairo. We went by bus. We went with our teacher. It was very interesting.

Unit (9)

1 Listen and write the missing sounds:

- 1) flowr 2) flower 3) sun 4) see

2 Read and complete the text:

- 1) time 2) mustn't 3) be 4) must

3 Choose the correct answer:

- 1) have 2) mustn't 3) must
4) don't water 5) do 6) eat
7) play 8) must

4 Read, order and write:

- 1) You mustn't run in the corridors
2) You must respect your teachers.
3) Doctors and nurses wear face masks.
4) What happens when you are sick.

5 Write a paragraph of (20) words:

The doctor's job

The doctor's job is very important. He works at the hospital. We go to the doctor when we are ill. He saves our lives.

Unit (10)

1 Listen and write the missing sound:

- 1) bandage 2) energy
3) village 4) danger

2 Read and choose the correct answer:

- 1) nails 2) swallow 3) attracts
4) stomach

3 Choose the correct answer:

- 1) will 2) has 3) visits
4) will 5) doesn't 6) stay 7) put 8) will

4 Read, order and write:

- 1) Friction can slow down objects.
- 2) I love making adventures.
- 3) We will need a compass.
- 4) Are magnets useful in hospitals.

Unit (11)

1 Listen and write the sounds:

- 1) audio message 2) draw
- 3) straw 4) Morse code

2 Read and complete the text:

- 1) ferry 2) transportation
- 3) journey 4) subway

3 Choose the correct answer:

- 1) was invented 2) is made 3) is spoken 4) are found 5) were taken 6) was sent 7) uploaded 8) are

4 Read, order and write:

- 1) Planes are the most comfortable.
- 2) The telephone was invented in 1876.
- 3) I will make an audio message.
- 4) Sara's dad wants to travel quickly.

the Reader

1 Read and match:

- 1) c 2) d
- 3) b 4) a

2 Read and match:

- 1) d 2) a 3) f 4) b 5) c 6) e

3 Read and match:

- 1) True 2) true 3) False 4) True

4 Read and match

- 1) True 2) False 3) False
- 4) True 5) False 6) True 7) False

حمل الآن

مجاناً وحصرياً

المراجعة رقم (3)

الترم الثاني



Second Term (Final Revision 2025)**Prepared by: Miss Nermeen Ali****Unit 7****VOCABULARY**

Baby	طفل رضيع	Polar	قطبي
Toddler	طفل صغير (يبدأ المشي)	Desert	صحراء
Child	طفل	Wetland	أرض رطبة
Elderly person	شخص كبير السن	Grassland	مرعى
Adult	بالغ	Polar bear	الدب القطبي
Teenager	مراهق	Finch	عصفور (فصيلة طيور صغيرة)
Wear glasses	يرتدي نظارة	Penguin	بطريق
Catch a ball	يمسك بالكرة	Cuttlefish	حبار
Climb a mountain	يتسلق جبل	Lizard	سحلية
Skateboard	لوح التزلج / يتزلج	Tower	برج
Ride a bike	يركب دراجة	Cousin	ابن ابنة عم - ابن ابنة خال
(Be) Able to	قادر على	Nephew	ابن الأخ / الأخت
Twins	توأمان	Offspring	نسل
Triplets	ثلاثة توأم	Inherit	يرث
Quadruplets	أربعة توأم	Traits	صفات
Identical	متماثل	Species	نوع
Exactly	بالضبط	survival	بقاء
Different	مختلف	Characteristics	خصائص
Similar	مشابه	Adapt to	يتأقلم مع
Non-identical	غير متماثل	Predators	مفترسات



Language focus

Present simple المضارع البسيط

يعبر عن العادات والحقائق.

Form	(اسم مفرد + s/ess/ies) → (he -she - it – singular noun المصدر inf.) (اسم جمع → (I- you – we – they – plural noun المصدر inf.)
Keywords	(every - usually - often - sometimes - always - never)
Negative	don't/doesn't + inf.
Questions	Do / Does + subject + inf. + ?
Examples	I go to school by bus every day. The sun rises in the east. -She studies her lessons hard. He likes English very much.

Present continuous tense

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحدث أثناء الكلام

Form	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I → am He , She, It → is WE, You , They → are </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div>→ + (verb + ing).</div> </div>
Keywords	(now - look! - listen! - at the moment)
Examples	They are eating now. He is playing football at the moment. Are they playing tennis now? No, they aren't.

Present perfect tense زمن المضارع التام

Have/has + past participle

Keywords	(already - ever - for - yet - since - recently - never - just)
Examples	I have already eaten lunch. She has done homework. Have you ever been abroad? Nermeen hasn't tidied her room yet.

Since + past simple / the start of an action

Since + past simple / the start of an action
for + duration of an action

Examples

Nermeen has started her new job since 2021.
I haven't eaten fish since I was in Alexandria
They have watched the match for two hours.

The past simple زمن الماضي البسيط

يعبر عن أحداث وقعت في الماضي وإنتهت

Form	يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل
Keywords	منذ فترة مضت Ago - سنة - In + الماضي Last - أمس Yesterday في الماضي In the past - هذا الصباح This morning
Negative	Subject + didn't + inf.
Questions	Did + subject + inf. + ?
Examples	She lived in Giza two years ago. It took us two hours to go to Alexandria.

Used to + inf.

Usage	اعتاد ان: تعبر عن عادة في الماضي وانتهت وتعامل معاملة الماضي البسيط في النفي والسؤال
Examples	When I was young, I used to ride a bike.
Negative	Didn't use to + infinitive
Examples	When she was young, she didn't use to play tennis. Now, she does. In the past, people didn't use to use energy-saving light bulbs.

First Question:

Choose the right answer:



- 1 A is a young person between the ages of 13 and 19.
 (a) adult (b) teenager (c) toddler
- 2 They visited Cairo yesterday.
 (a) tower (b) mountain (c) house



- 3 A is the child of your aunt or uncle.
 (a) sibling (b) nephew (c) cousin
- 4 A is the son of your brother or sister.
 (a) nephew (b) cousin (c) sibling
- 5 A is a young child, usually between 1 and 3 years old.
 (a) teenager (b) toddler (c) adult
- 6 are brothers and sisters in a family.
 (a) siblings (b) offspring (c) traits
- 7 are four children born together.
 (a) triplets (b) twins (c) quadruplets
- 8 Things that are alike but not exactly the same are
 (a) different (b) identical (c) similar
- 9 Things that are not the same are
 (a) active (b) identical (c) different
- 10 are the young born from parents.
 (a) traits (b) offspring (c) pollen grains
- 11 My uncle is in Cairo now.
 (a) working (b) works (c) Worked
- 12 Ali playing football now?
 (a) Has (b) Is (c) Are
- 13 At the moment, Ali football in the club
 (a) playing (b) is playing (c) played
- 14 What doing at the moment?
 (a) are you (b) you are (c) will you
- 15 Where does Noha usually on Fridays?
 (a) go (b) going (c) went

- 16 Youssef never slept in the desert.
 (a) was (b) is (c) has
- 17 I to be able to sing, but now I can.
 (a) uses (b) didn't use (c) using
- 18 When I was a toddler, I couldn't
 (a) runs (b) run (c) ran
- 19 Talia didn't to wear glasses.
 (a) using (b) used (c) use
- 20 all plants have flowers?
 (a) Is (b) Does (c) Do
- 21 I never climbed a mountain before.
 (a) has (b) have (c) can
- 22 Dalida used have short hair.
 (a) to (b) in (c) at
- 23 The offspring have some traits from their mother.
 (a) inheriting (b) inherited (c) inherit
- 24 Malak wear glasses?
 (a) Do (b) Does (c) Doing
- 25 I have never Luxor
 (a) visit (b) visited (c) visiting
- 26 Twins two siblings.
 (a) is (b) are (c) was



Second Question:

Read, order and write:

- 1 visited - last - the - My family - zoo - week.
-



2 similar - twins - Non - identical - can be.

3 Twins - same - are born - at the – time.

4 ground - grow - the - Bulbs – under.

5 very - They - different from - parents - their - look.

6 like - very much - planting - I - trees.

7 have - pen - I - a new.

8 has - car - Dad - a blue.

9 used - play - the flute - I – to.

10 road - dangerous - That - is.

11 you - twins - Do - any - know?

12 is-My sister - learning - read – to.

13 doesn't - She - glasses – wear.

14 have - predators - Rabbits - lots - of.

15 has - beak - a - The finch - large.

Third Question: Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

under - warm - ways - beak - adapt

Adaptation is very important for animals. Many animals have to their environments. Animals have special of adapting. The polar bear has developed a layer of fat to keep in cold climates. The finch has a large, so it can eat lots of different seeds.

cool - sound - ears - weather - parents

Rabbits have lots of predators-bigger animals that hunt and eat them. Long help rabbits to hear well, so the rabbits know where a is coming from. Long ears also help a rabbit stay in hot weather and keep warm in cold

Fourth Question: Read the following text and answer the questions below:

Youssef is a clever boy. He used to have short hair. He didn't use to ride a bike. He lives with his family in Cairo. Youssef used to be unhappy because he couldn't read well. He didn't use to wear glasses. His dad helped him. They went to the doctor. The doctor advised Youssef to wear glasses. Now, Youssef is happy. He wears glasses and he can read well.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:



1 Youssef used to have hair.

(a) long

(b) short

(c) curly

2 Youssef didn't use to be able to ride a

(a) train

(b) car

(c) bike

Answer the following questions:

1 Where does Youssef live?

2 Why did Youssef use to be unhappy?

3 What does Youssef wear now?

4 Where did Youssef and his dad go?

Fifth Question:

Writing:

"My family""Life stages"

Unit 8

VOCABULARY

Website	موقع إلكتروني	Follow	يتبع
Busy	مشغول / مزدحم	Understand	يفهم
Mistake	خطأ	Image	صورة
Link	رابط إلكتروني	Behavior	سلوك

VOCABULARY

Culture	ثقافة	Artifacts	آثار (قطع أثرية)
Prefer	يفضل	Clay	طين / طمي
Temple	معبد	Afterlife	حياة بعد الموت
Model	نموذج	Model	نموذج
Tomb	مقبرة	Tombs	قبور
Gold	ذهب	Archaeologists	علماء الآثار
Archaeologist	عالم آثار	Gold	ذهب
Ramses II	رمسيس الثاني	three-dimensional	ثلاثي الأبعاد
The Great Sphinx	أبو الهول العظيم	Necklace	قلادة
Pharaohs	فراعنة	Bracelet	سوار
Museum	متحف	Sculpture	تمثال منحوت
Jewelry	مجوهرات	Shading	تظليل
Tools	أدوات	Realistic	واقعي
Portrait		Portrait	بورتريه (صورة للوجه)

Language focus

much - many

Much

much كثيرا - تستخدم مع الأسماء التي لاتعد

How much + اسم لا يعد كم للكمية

How much + is / are ... كم للثمن

Many

many كثيرا - تستخدم مع الأسماء التي تعد

How many + اسم جمع كم للعدد

First Question:

Choose the right answer:



1 is a synonym of true.

Ⓐ realistic

Ⓑ false

Ⓒ wrong

2 is usually expensive.

Ⓐ plant

Ⓑ planet

Ⓒ gold

- 3 Tourists like seeing
(a) artifacts (b) books (c) cases
- 4 The was full of tourists.
(a) film (b) tomb (c) museum
- 5 is the study of things from the past.
(a) archaeology (b) biology (c) chemistry
- 6 A is a place where you can see historical objects and exhibits.
(a) museum (b) library (c) store
- 7 Women like wearing
(a) tools (b) jewelry (c) books
- 8 The museum is full of
(a) artifacts (b) animals (c) fruits
- 9 They used for making pots.
(a) water (b) clay (c) cotton
- 10 A is a piece of jewelry that you wear around your wrist.
(a) necklace (b) ring (c) bracelet
- 11 The is the life after death.
(a) afterlife (b) childhood (c) future
- 12 A is often used in art or design.
(a) toy (b) model (c) animal
- 13 A is a synonym of a statue.
(a) sculpture (b) picture (c) book
- 14 There aren't books.
(a) any (b) some (c) no
- 15 How chairs are there? - 5 chairs.
(a) much (b) many (c) often

- 16 I don't have money.
 (a) many (b) any (c) some
- 17 There any cloth in the shop.
 (a) haven't (b) isn't (c) aren't
- 18 Is there sugar?
 (a) an (b) any (c) many
- 19 She used clay to make small objects.
 (a) some (b) any (c) an
- 20 There are some on the table.
 (a) bowl (b) bowls (c) a bowl
- 21 There one cup of tea.
 (a) were (b) are (c) is
- 22 I would like Water.
 (a) some (b) an (c) any
- 23 There any sugar in the coffee.
 (a) isn't (b) aren't (c) am not
- 24 There aren't potatoes in the cupboard.
 (a) some (b) any (c) no
- 25 How rice is there?
 (a) much (b) many (c) old



Second Question:

Read, order and write:

1 pictures - We - pencils - have - to draw.

2 will - things - We - see - interesting.



3 all around - is - It - famous – the world.

4 paintings - There - are - and - statues.

5 and - We - can see - paintings - sculptures.

6 The - seen - have - students – artifacts.

7 jewelry - I - and - saw - other artifacts.

8 famous - Egypt - is a very - country.

9 old - are - The paintings - sculptures – and.

10 can - shapes - patterns - create - abstract – Geometric.

11 you - Where - patterns - do - see - every day?

12 can - see - What - shapes - you?

13 and - are - beautiful - The colors - styles – very.

14 Egyptians - Ancient - art - famous - is.

15 saw - She - many - yesterday - statues.

Third Question: Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

light - Artists - draw - important - flat

*I like drawing and painting. It can take a very long time to paint or
a picture. have lots of different styles and ways of working.
Shading is one of the most things to learn. Shading is the coloring
of a drawing using different levels of darkness and*

animal - play - statues - see - stone

*There are lots of things to see at the museum. There are many
They are made of and it might look like a person or an
We also can a lot of jewelry.*

Fourth Question: Read the following text and answer the questions below:

*I'm Nermeen. I love history. Learning about the past is very
interesting. I love learning about artifacts from the past. I like seeing
old artifacts in museums. I can really understand what things were
like in the past when I see them. At the museum, I can see some tools
and clay artifacts. I think artifacts and tools from the past are very
interesting. I like having more time to read things at home, and
museums can be busy. I like looking at websites because the images
are interesting and I can follow links to see what interests me.*

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 Learning about the past is very

- (a) bad (b) interesting (c) boring

2 Nermeen likes seeing old artifacts in

- (a) museums (b) restaurants (c) schools



Answer the following questions:

1 What can Nermeen see at the museum?

2 What does Nermeen love learning about?

3 How does Nermeen think about artifacts from the past?

4 Why does Nermeen like to look at websites

Fifth Question:

Writing:

"At the museum "



"Ancient Egyptian art"

Unit 9

VOCABULARY

Injury	إصابة	Accident	حادث
X-ray	أشعة سينية	Scan	فحص
Cast	جبيرة	Surgery	جراحة
Treatment	علاج	Bandage	ضمادة
Infection	عدوى	Stethoscope	سماعة الطبيب

VOCABULARY

Syringe	حقنة	Patient	مريض
Blood pressure	ضغط الدم	Cut	جرح
Treat	يعالج	Wear	يرتدي
Sore	مؤلّم	Right	صحيح
Disease	مرض	Write	يكتب
Crutches	عكازات	Flour	دقيق
Wheelchair	كرسي متحرك	Flower	زهرة
Face mask	قناع وجه	Plane	طائرة
First-aid kit	حقيبة إسعافات أولية	Plain	سادة
Skateboard	لوح تزلج	Breathing	تنفس
Tablet		قرص دواء	

Language focus

"if " Zero conditional

Usage

To talk about facts and real situations.

تستخدم الحالة الصفرية للتحدث عن الحقائق والمواقف الحقيقية

Formation

If إذا لو	+ present simple	,	present simple
↓	جملة مضارع بسيط	↓	جملة مضارع بسيط
If	my little sister has an accident	,	she cries .
↓		↓	
If	we don't drink water	,	we get thirsty.
	(جملة مضارع بسيط نفي)		

Formation

present simple	If	present simple
جملة مضارع بسيط	↓	جملة مضارع بسيط
Plants die	If	you don't water them.

لاحظ: وضع comma (,) قبل بداية الجملة الثانية في حالة وجود If في البداية

Ex: If you **fall over**, you **hurt** yourself.



First Question:

Choose the right answer:

- 1 An is when your body gets hurt, like from a fall.
 (a) injury (b) syringe (c) disease
- 2 A is a hard cover put on a broken bone to help it heal.
 (a) cast (b) syringe (c) illness
- 3 An is used to look inside your body, like for broken bones.
 (a) x-ray (b) bandage (c) cast
- 4 I saw a car this morning.
 (a) disease (b) injury (c) accident
- 5 An is when harmful germs enter your body and make you sick.
 (a) accident (b) infection (c) cast
- 6 To means to help someone get better from an illness.
 (a) treat (b) sore (c) disease
- 7 A means helping someone get better from an illness or injury.
 (a) infection (b) disease (c) treatment
- 8 A is a picture taken by a machine to see inside the body.
 (a) cast (b) x-ray (c) syringe
- 9 A is something that makes you feel unwell, like a cold or flu.
 (a) injury (b) disease (c) cast
- 10 A is a painful area of the body, like a cut or bruise.
 (a) disease (b) sore (c) infection
- 11 are tools that help you walk if your legs are injured.
 (a) crutches (b) wheelchair (c) syringe
- 12 Doctors often wear
 (a) face masks (b) bandage (c) crutches

- 12 Amal didn't go to school because she was
(a) healthy (b) ill (c) well
- 13 If you water a plant, it
(a) grows (b) grow (c) grew
- 14 If you freeze water, it to ice.
(a) turns (b) turn (c) turned
- 15 Nurses can medicine inside your body using a syringe.
(a) put (b) puts (c) putting
- 16 You mustn't dangerous games.
(a) tries (b) try (c) tried
- 17 If they eat, they get hungry.
(a) didn't (b) doesn't (c) don't
- 18 If you too much, you feel sick.
(a) eat (b) eats (c) ate
- 19 I must homework.
(a) do (b) does (c) did
- 20 If you heat ice, it
(a) melt (b) melts (c) melting
- 21 Have you ever Paris?
(a) visit (b) visits (c) visited
- 22 If you don't water plant, they
(a) die (b) died (c) dies
- 23 Last month, we to Aswan.
(a) travel (b) traveled (c) traveling
- 24 If you put sugar in your tea, it
(a) dissolve (b) dissolves (c) dissolved





Second Question:

Read, order and write:

- 1 you - need - syringe - Do - a?

- 2 must - very - be - Hospitals - clean.

- 3 mustn't - loud - You - play - music.

- 4 drink - They - water - must - a lot of.

- 5 could - do - Doctors - operations.

- 6 see - I - hear - can - and - the sea.

- 7 can - to - use - I - crutches - walk.

- 8 be - for - late - I - mustn't - class.

- 9 late - be - She - mustn't.

- 10 month - Mona - had - last - an accident.

- 11 broken - bones - They - fix - could.

- 12 medicine - took - night - I - last.

13 people - **Viruses** - ill - make.

14 can - patients - **Doctors** - treat.

15 must - up - **You** - early - get.

Third Question: Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

disease - treatment - nurse - accident - holiday

A hospital is a place where people can go for Sometimes people have a or infection that makes them ill. Sometimes they have an injury because of an At the hospital, you will see a doctor or a

Fourth Question: Read the following text and answer the questions below:

A hospital is a place where people can go for treatment. Sometimes people have a disease or infection that makes them ill. Sometimes they have an injury because of an accident. At the hospital, you will see a doctor or a nurse. They might ask questions to find out what is wrong with you. They need to know what hurts or how you feel. When the doctors know what the problem is, they can decide on the best way to treat you.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 is a place where people can go for treatment.

(a) zoo

(b) hospital

(c) club

2 A/An can cause an injury.

(a) accident

(b) picnic

(c) birthday party

Answer the following questions:

1 Why do people go to a hospital?



2 What can make people ill?

3 Who can you see at the hospital?

4 What do doctors need to know to treat you?

Fifth Question:

Writing:

"At the hospital "



"Medicine in the past"

Unit 10

VOCABULARY

Adventure	مغامرة	Position	وضع
Compass	بوصلة	Experiment	تجربة
Attract	يجذب	Ramp	منحدر
Poles	أقطاب	Balance	توازن
Repel	ينفر	Bounce	وثب / ارتداد
Magnet	مغناطيس	Handle	مقبض
Metal	معدن	Cart	عربة تجرها الخيول

VOCABULARY

Pull	سحب	Movement	حركة
Friction	احتكاك	Forward	أمام
Push	دفع	Contact force	قوة التلامس
Nails	مسامير	Speed	سرعة
Wire	سلك	Magnetism	مغناطيسية
Magnetic field	مجال مغناطيسي	Friction	احتكاك
Needle	إبرة	Adventure	مغامرة
Navigate	يبحر / يتنقل	Map	خريطة
Information	معلومات	Way	طريق اتجاه
Swallow	يبتلع	Liquid metal	سائل معدن
Metal	معدن	Path	مسار
Messy	فوضوي	Useful	مفيد
Arrow		سهم	

Language focus

الشرطية الأولى If حالة "If" first conditional

Usage

To talk about possibilities in the present or in the future.
للتحدث عن إمكانية حدوث شيء في المضارع أو المستقبل

Formation

If + Subj. + present simple..., Subj. + will/won't + Inf...

Example:

If you take an umbrella, you won't get wet.

If لو

Condition الحالة

Comma,

Result النتيجة

Formation

Subj. + will/won't + If + Subj. + Present simple

Example:

If he doesn't use a map, he will get lost.

إذا لم يستخدم خريطة سوف يضل الطريق



First Question:

Choose the right answer:

- 1 An is an exciting and sometimes dangerous activity.
 (a) adventure (b) magnet (c) needle
- 2 is the opposite of pull.
 (a) play (b) attract (c) push
- 3 A is an object that can pull things made of metal.
 (a) magnet (b) nail (c) wire
- 4 The is the area around a magnet where its force works.
 (a) magnetic field (b) compass (c) friction
- 5 To means to move from one place to another, usually by boat.
 (a) navigate (b) push (c) pull
- 6 A is a tool used to show direction.
 (a) compass (b) wire (c) friction
- 7 is a solid substance like iron or gold that is often used to make thing.
 (a) metal (b) wire (c) needle
- 8 is the force that slows down things when they rub against each other.
 (a) friction (b) pull (c) wire
- 9 The pyramids tourists
 (a) push (b) attract (c) repel
- 10 are small, pointed objects used to fasten things.
 (a) wires (b) nails (c) needles
- 11 A is a long, thin object used for carrying electricity.
 (a) needle (b) wire (c) magnet
- 12 She needs much about Cairo.
 (a) pull (b) information (c) friction

- 13 are the ends of a magnet.
 (a) poles (b) wires (c) needles
- 14 If I see John, I tell him about the party.
 (a) might (b) will (c) would
- 15 If they study hard, they pass the exam.
 (a) could (b) would (c) will
- 16 If it's sunny tomorrow, we go to the park.
 (a) could (b) will (c) would
- 17 If they watch this video, they will about magnets.
 (a) learn (b) learning (c) learns
- 18 I won't outside if it is rainy.
 (a) go (b) going (c) goes
- 19 If you put sugar in your coffee, it won't taste nice.
 (a) don't (b) doesn't (c) didn't
- 20 If an object made of metal, a magnet will attract it.
 (a) are (b) does (c) is
- 21 She'll study math if she to the university,
 (a) go (b) went (c) goes
- 22 you want to know directions, you will use a map.
 (a) But (b) If (c) So
- 23 If the weather is nice, we have a picnic.
 (a) will (b) would (c) could

DONUT WORRY
YOU GOT THIS

Second Question:

Read, order and write:

1 arrow - A - has - map - always - an.



2 make- I - balance - a pencil – can.

3 useful - Using - very - a compass - is.

4 helps - desert - A compass - us - in the.

5 shows - north - the - It - direction of.

6 travel - quickly - The train - very - can.

7 friction - We - every - use – day.

8 can - materials - Big magnets - sort out - for recycling.

9 useful - Are - magnets - hospitals - in?

10 will - need - a compass - Why - we?

11 help - people - Doctors - get better.

12 could - do - Doctors - operations.

13 broken - bones - They - fix – could.

14 medicine - took - night - I - last.

15 can - patients - **Doctors** - treat.

Third Question: Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

ground - surfaces - eraser - move - quickly

There are different types of forces. A force is something that can make things Friction is a contact force between two We use it to run, every day, from when we put our foot on the to run, to when we use an to rub out pencil marks.

invisible - pull - go - north - navigate

A magnetic field is an area around a magnet. It can objects towards it. We can't see this - it is A compass can help you The needle in a compass is a magnet. It always points to the

Fourth Question: Read the following text and answer the questions below:

A compass can show you which direction is north. It has a magnetic needle which will point to the magnetic North Pole. A map always has an arrow that shows the direction of north. You can use this when you need a map to show you where to go.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 A map always has an

(a) umbrella

(b) way

(c) arrow

2 A map shows you where to

(a) swim

(b) go

(c) play



Answer the following questions:

1 What's a compass?

2 What does the magnetic needle point to?

3 Where may you need a compass?

4 Did you see a compass?

Fifth Question:

Writing:



"Magnets"

"A compass"

Unit 11

VOCABULARY

Keep in touch	البقاء على اتصال	Typewriter	آلة كاتبة
Communicate	يتواصل	World	عالم
Telegraph machine	آلة التلغراف	world Wide Web	الشبكة العنكبوتية
Morse Code	شفرة مورس	Invent	يخترع
Click	ينقر	Memory	ذاكرة
Complicated	معقد	Storage	تخزين
Cell phone	هاتف محمول	Email	بريد إلكتروني

VOCABULARY

Laptop	كمبيوتر محمول	Printer	طابعة
Ferry	عبارة	Monitor	شاشة
Airplane	طائرة	External hard drive	قرص صلب خارجي
Mouse	فأرة	Keyboard	لوحة مفاتيح
Central processing unit [CPU]	وحدة المعالجة المركزية		

Language focus

Formation

Present simple passive + 1 مفعول + (am, is, are + p.p)
 Past simple passive + 2 مفعول + (was were + p.p.)

Example

Glass is made from sand.
 Computers are not used in all school lessons.
 Many messages were sent all over the world.

First Question:

Choose the right answer:



- 1 To means to stay in contact with someone.
 (a) keep in touch (b) travel (c) click
- 2 English helps us with tourists.
 (a) communicate (b) invent (c) see
- 3 A is a machine used to send messages over long distances.
 (a) plane (b) fridge (c) telegraph machine
- 4 is a code used to send messages by using dots and dashes.
 (a) Morse code (b) email (c) typewriter
- 5 To means to press something, like a button or a mouse.
 (a) keep in touch (b) click (c) communicate
- 6 is a synonym of difficult.
 (a) complicated (b) simple (c) easy

- 7 A is a device used to make calls and send messages.
 (a) cell phone (b) typewriter (c) laptop
- 8 She is online to write a / an
 (a) email (b) ferry (c) Morse code
- 9 A is a computer which you can carry around.
 (a) cell phone (b) typewriter (c) laptop
- 10 A is a machine used for typing on paper
 (a) typewriter (b) email (c) laptop
- 11 The is the planet we live on.
 (a) world (b) airplane (c) ferry
- 12 My grandpa likes listening to in the morning.
 (a) telephone (b) telegraph (c) radio
- 13 We can watch films on
 (a) radio (b) television (c) telegraph
- 15 I used the internet to send a/an to my friend yesterday.
 (a) signal (b) stamp (c) email
- 16 The homework every day by the teacher.
 (a) is given (b) was given (c) gives
- 17 The cake by my mom yesterday.
 (a) made (b) is made (c) was made
- 18 The windows every week.
 (a) cleaned (b) are cleaned (c) were cleaned
- 19 Emails aren't on telegraph machines.
 (a) wrote (b) written (c) write
- 20 Is English in your country?
 (a) speak (b) spoken (c) speaks



- 21 televisions used for sending emails?
 (a) Do (b) Is (c) Are
- 22 Many tools made of plastic.
 (a) does (b) is (c) are
- 23 Many messages sent all over the world.
 (a) was (b) are (c) is
- 24 Computers are for work, communication, games and shopping.
 (a) use (b) used (c) uses
- 25 Computers and laptops are in many stores.
 (a) selling (b) sell (c) sold

Second Question:

Read, order and write:

Wow!



- 1 lives - Ahmed - with - family - his.

- 2 well - in - They - communicate - English.

- 3 The - sent - telegraph machine - messages.

- 4 There - of - were - communication - some - ways.

- 5 The - signals - telegraph - machine - send - can.

- 6 used - The telegraph - Morse - machine - Code.

- 7 is - The internet - communication - a way of.

8 messages - quickly - The telegraph machine - sent.

9 important - Communication - very - today - is.

10 are - holiday - in Aswan - on - They.

Third Question: Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

keyboard - keep - hard - instructions - flat

We use computers every day. They help us information for a long time. Information is often kept in a drive. When you use a computer, it follows through the CPU. We can use the..... to type on the computer.

communicate - used - ways - today - wrote

In the past, there were some ways people for communication. For example, this website is about how people used to It was more difficult than communicating There weren't many to communicate.

Fourth Question: Read the following text and answer the questions below:

Computers are very important because they help us work and learn. The central processing unit, monitor and hard drive are important parts of a computer. The central processing unit is the brain of the computer. It makes the computer follow instructions. The monitor is big and flat. It lets us see what we are doing. The hard drive keeps all information.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 The monitor is big and

(a) black

(b) noisy

(c) flat

2 The central processing unit makes the computer follow

(a) instructions

(b) maps

(c) compasses



Answer the following questions:

1 Why are computers important?

2 What is the brain of a computer?

Fifth Question:

Writing:



"A computer "

"Transportation "

Unit 12

VOCABULARY

Headline	عنوان	Track	ميدان سباق
Byline	بقلم	Vehicle	مركبة / عربة
Article	مقال	Journalist	صحفي
Caption	تعليق	Editor	محرر
Weather	الطقس	Layout specialist	متخصص التخطيط
Sports	رياضة	Production	إنتاج
Cartoons	كاريكاتير رسوم متحركة	The printing press	المطبعة
Advertisement	إعلان	Newspapers	جرائد
Interview	مقابلة شخصية	TV news	أخبار التلفاز
Race	سباق	Social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي

Language focus

The Past Continuous Tense

Statements	Subj + <u>was / were</u> + inf. + ing Wasn't / weren't
Questions	Was / Were + subj + inf. + ing? Wh-word + was / were + subj. + inf + ing..... ?
Example	My dad was reading a newspaper. Were you playing tennis after school yesterday? What was he doing at 10:00 yesterday?

First Question:

Choose the right answer:



- 1 A is a group of people living in the same area.
 (a) community (b) editor (c) article
- 2 refers to the tools or machinery needed to do a task.
 (a) specialist (b) cartoon (c) equipment
- 3 A is a drawing or animation often shown on TV.
 (a) cartoon (b) article (c) headline
- 4 She wrote a/an in a newspaper.
 (a) weather (b) article (c) distribution
- 5 Someone who is is clever.
 (a) brilliant (b) player (c) pupil
- 6 I saw a/an about the new mobile.
 (a) equipment (b) advertisement (c) weather
- 7 Amal reads every day.
 (a) newspapers (b) matches (c) games

- 8 The doctor gave to the patient.
(a) bricks (b) medicine (c) plants
- 9 There're planets in the
(a) schools (b) space (c) sea
- 10 We should protect ourselves from
(a) newspapers (b) illnesses (c) books
- 11 They the match because they played well.
(a) lost (b) won (c) slept
- 12 Heavy rain can cause
(a) flood (b) illness (c) medicine
- 13 I doing my homework at 6:00 pm yesterday.
(a) were (b) are (c) was
- 14 you still working at 7 pm last night?
(a) Were (b) Are (c) Was
- 15 When was playing tennis?
(a) they (b) he (c) you
- 16 He was his school bag on his way to school.
(a) carry (b) carries (c) carrying
- 17 The children weren't fish.
(a) cook (b) cooked (c) cooking
- 18 Sherif walking in the park at 3 pm yesterday.
(a) is (b) was (c) were
- 19 We in the park at 7 o'clock yesterday.
(a) were sitting (b) was sitting (c) sitting
- 20 They listening to the guide.
(a) was (b) were (c) is



- 21 Mom and dad making breakfast yesterday morning.
 (a) was (b) were (c) have
- 22 The children were in the garden.
 (a) play (b) playing (c) plays
- 23 He was a vehicle.
 (a) driving (b) drives (c) drive
- 24 Dad reading a newspaper
 (a) doesn't (b) wasn't (c) didn't
- 25 What you doing at 5 pm yesterday?
 (a) are (b) do (c) were



Second Question:

Read, order and write:

1 newspaper - We - new - have - a - school.

2 was - My - cooking - the kitchen - in - mother.

3 big - The - is - new - hospital.

4 There - news - our - about - is- school.

5 our - I - school - interviewed - him - about.

6 He - reading - a - was - book.

7 party - having - were - They - a.

8 today - The - hospital - new - opened.

9 new - We - equipment - have - school - at.

Third Question: Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

talking - bus - bus - visit - posters

*I was traveling to Aswan yesterday. I went to my grandparents.
I traveled by I saw children putting up outside a school.
Some children were about what we can do to protect the planet.*

headteacher - book - community - page - newspaper

*We have a new school There's news about our school, and our I
interviewed the about the new play equipment
at school. Hana wrote a cartoon for the back*

Fourth Question: Read the following text and answer the questions below:

There are different parts of a newspaper: The byline tells you who wrote a story. The headline is at the top of the story. The caption explains what is happening. At last, the article tells you about something that happened..

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 The caption explains what
 (a) will happen (b) happened (c) is happening
- 2 The article tells you about something that
 (a) happened (b) invented (c) invited



Answer the following questions:

1 What does the byline tell?

2 Where can you find the headline?

3 Are newspapers important?

4 Do you like reading newspapers?

Fifth Question:

Writing:

"Sources of news "



"Newspaper "

Nesma's Invention

VOCABULARY

Frame	إطار	Brilliant	عبقري
Judges	محكمين / قضاة	Solar energy	طاقة شمسية
Inventor	مخترع	Advertisement	إعلان
Motor	موتور	Medal	ميدالية
Earthquake	زلزال	Invent	يخترع

VOCABULARY

Prize	جائزة	Drawings	رسومات
Solar panels	ألواح شمسية	Vehicle	مركبة
Spring	زنبرك	Websites	مواقع الكترونية
Upside down	مقلوب	Travel up walls	تنتقل على الحوائط
Newsletter	نشرة الأخبار	Rescue workers	عمال إنقاذ
Science lessons	دروس العلوم	Communicate	بتواصل
Competition	مسابقة	Diary	مفكرة
Letter	خطاب	Inventions	اختراعات
Sat down	جلس	Amazing	مدهش
take part		يشارك	

Read and match the following:



Nesma wants to be	a vehicle
Nesma could invent	a teacher
	an inventor.
Laila wanted Nesma	some science equipment.
The prize will be	saw advertisement
	to take part in the competition
Nesma's mom found a motor	travel along, up, and upside down happily
The girls watched the car	on the internet
	the spring turned the wheels.
Nesma's dad showed her	an inventor
Nesma's grandma used to be	a vet
	a box belonged to her Grandma

Read and write T (True) or F (False):

- 1 Nesma was reading an advertisement for the best invention. ...
- 2 Nesma wanted to take part in the school competition. ...
- 3 Nesma looked at books and websites for ideas. ...
- 4 Nesma's dad tried to help her. ...

Fifth Year Primary (Connect Plus)**Mark: 30****Time: One hour and a half****A. Listening (6 Marks)****1) Listen and write the missing sounds:(6 marks)**

dan__er Villa__e di__ital le__end

B. Reading (24 Marks)**1) Read and complete the text with words from the box:**

(ancient - better - worse - operations - medicines)

Doctors and surgeons used in the past. Doctors in Egypt could do to help people get after injuries.

2) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

Doctors and surgeons used medicines in the past. Doctors in ancient Egypt could do operations to help people get better after injuries. They could fix broken bones and injuries to the skin. They used herbs to treat some diseases. They also used honey to treat infections and skin problems.

A - Choose the correct answer:**1. They used honey to treat**

- Ⓐ accidents Ⓑ infections Ⓒ hospitals

2. They could fix bones.

- Ⓐ bought Ⓑ brought Ⓒ broken

B - Answer the following questions:**1. What could doctors in ancient Egypt do to help people?****2. What did surgeons use in the past?****3. Who used medicines in the past?**

4. Who needed operations?

3) A-Read and match:

1. Nesma looked at

- pens and paper

2. Nesma took out her

- books and websites

B-Read and write YES or NO:

1. Nesma was learning about magnets.

(...)

2. Rescue workers help people.

(...)

4) A-Read and match:

1. We don't need salt for the soup.

Ⓐ much

Ⓑ many

Ⓒ few

2. talking to my friend.

Ⓐ am

Ⓑ are

Ⓒ is

3. If I the window, it will get cold inside.

Ⓐ opens

Ⓑ open

Ⓒ will open

4. A is a synonym of a statue.

Ⓐ sculpture

Ⓑ picture

Ⓒ book

5) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. brothers- sister - one - two - I have - and.

2. the museum - met - tourists - at - I - a lot of.

6) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

"A visit to the Egyptian museum"

Guiding elements: (in - Cairo artifacts - very interesting)

First Question:

Choose the right answer:

- 1 A is a young person between the ages of 13 and 19.
 (a) adult (b) teenager (c) toddler
- 2 They visited Cairo yesterday.
 (a) tower (b) mountain (c) house
- 3 A is the child of your aunt or uncle.
 (a) sibling (b) nephew (c) cousin
- 4 A is the son of your brother or sister.
 (a) nephew (b) cousin (c) sibling
- 5 A is a young child, usually between 1 and 3 years old.
 (a) teenager (b) toddler (c) adult
- 6 are brothers and sisters in a family.
 (a) siblings (b) offspring (c) traits
- 7 are four children born together.
 (a) triplets (b) twins (c) quadruplets
- 8 Things that are alike but not exactly the same are
 (a) different (b) identical (c) similar
- 9 Things that are not the same are
 (a) active (b) identical (c) different
- 10 are the young born from parents.
 (a) traits (b) offspring (c) pollen grains
- 11 My uncle is in Cairo now.
 (a) working (b) works (c) Worked
- 12 Ali playing football now?
 (a) Has (b) Is (c) Are
- 13 At the moment, Ali football in the club
 (a) playing (b) is playing (c) played
- 14 What doing at the moment?
 (a) are you (b) you are (c) will you

- 15 Where does Noha usually on Fridays?
(a) go (b) going (c) went
- 16 Youssef never slept in the desert.
(a) was (b) is (c) has
- 17 I to be able to sing, but now I can.
(a) uses (b) didn't use (c) using
- 18 When I was a toddler, I couldn't
(a) runs (b) run (c) ran
- 19 Talia didn't to wear glasses.
(a) using (b) used (c) use
- 20 all plants have flowers?
(a) Is (b) Does (c) Do
- 21 I never climbed a mountain before.
(a) has (b) have (c) can
- 22 Dalida used have short hair.
(a) to (b) in (c) at
- 23 The offspring have some traits from their mother.
(a) inheriting (b) inherited (c) inherit
- 24 Malak wear glasses?
(a) Do (b) Does (c) Doing
- 25 I have never Luxor
(a) visit (b) visited (c) visiting
- 26 Twins two siblings.
(a) is (b) are (c) was

Second Question:

Read, order and write:

- 1 visited - last - the - My family - zoo – week.
My family visited the zoo last week.
- 2 similar - twins - Non - identical - can be.
Non identical twins can be similar.
- 3 Twins - same - are born - at the – time.
Twins are born at the same time.
- 4 ground - grow - the - Bulbs – under.
Bulbs grow under the ground.
- 5 very - They - different from - parents - their - look.
They look very different from their parents.
- 6 like - very much - planting - I - trees.
I like planting trees very much.
- 7 have - pen - I - a new.
I have a new pen.
- 8 has - car - Dad - a blue.
Dad has a blue car
- 9 used - play - the flute - I – to.
I used to play the flute.
- 10 road - dangerous - That - is.
That road is dangerous.
- 11 you - twins - Do - any - know?
Do you know any twins?
- 12 is-My sister - learning - read – to.
My sister is learning to read.
- 13 doesn't - She - glasses – wear.
She doesn't wear glasses.
- 14 have - predators - Rabbits - lots - of.
Rabbits have lots of predators.

- 15 has - beak - a - The finch - large.
The finch has a large beak.

Third Question: Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

under - warm - ways - beak - adapt

Adaptation is very important for animals. Many animals have to **adapt** their environments. Animals have special **ways** of adapting. The polar bear has developed a layer of fat to keep **warm** in cold climates. The finch has a large **beak**, so it can eat lots of different seeds.

cool - sound - ears - weather - parents

Rabbits have lots of predators-bigger animals that hunt and eat them. Long **ears** help rabbits to hear well, so the rabbits know where a **sound** is coming from. Long ears also help a rabbit stay **cool** in hot weather and keep warm in cold **weather**.

Fourth Question: Read the following text and answer the questions below:

Youssef is a clever boy. He used to have short hair. He didn't use to ride a bike. He lives with his family in Cairo. Youssef used to be unhappy because he couldn't read well. He didn't use to wear glasses. His dad helped him. They went to the doctor. The doctor advised Youssef to wear glasses. Now, Youssef is happy. He wears glasses and he can read well.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 Youssef used to have hair.
(a) long (b) short (c) curly
- 2 Youssef didn't use to be able to ride a
(a) train (b) car (c) bike

Answer the following questions:

- 1 Where does Youssef live?
In Cairo.
- 2 Why did Youssef use to be unhappy?
because he couldn't read well.

3 What does Youssef wear now?
He wears glasses.

4 Where did Youssef and his dad go?
They went to the doctor.

Fifth Question:

Writing:

"My family"

I have a big family. I have lots of cousins. My nephew is a baby. My niece is learning to walk. I love seeing my family.

"Life stages"

Each of life stages is interesting. A baby can't talk or walk. A toddler learns a lot about the world. An adult can walk, run, jump and swim.

First Question:

Choose the right answer:

Unit 8

1 is a synonym of true.

(a) realistic

(b) false

(c) wrong

2 is usually expensive.

(a) plant

(b) planet

(c) gold

3 Tourists like seeing

(a) artifacts

(b) books

(c) cases

4 The was full of tourists.

(a) film

(b) tomb

(c) museum

5 is the study of things from the past.

(a) archaeology

(b) biology

(c) chemistry

6 A is a place where you can see historical objects and exhibits.

(a) museum

(b) library

(c) store

7 Women like wearing

(a) tools

(b) jewelry

(c) books

8 The museum is full of

(a) artifacts

(b) animals

(c) fruits

- 9 They used for making pots.
 (a) water (b) clay (c) cotton
- 10 A is a piece of jewelry that you wear around your wrist.
 (a) necklace (b) ring (c) bracelet
- 11 The is the life after death.
 (a) afterlife (b) childhood (c) future
- 12 A is often used in art or design.
 (a) toy (b) model (c) animal
- 13 A is a synonym of a statue.
 (a) sculpture (b) picture (c) book
- 14 There aren't books.
 (a) any (b) some (c) no
- 15 How chairs are there? - 5 chairs.
 (a) much (b) many (c) often
- 16 I don't have money.
 (a) many (b) any (c) some
- 17 There any cloth in the shop.
 (a) haven't (b) isn't (c) aren't
- 18 Is there sugar?
 (a) an (b) any (c) many
- 19 She used clay to make small objects.
 (a) some (b) any (c) an
- 20 There are some on the table.
 (a) bowl (b) bowls (c) a bowl
- 21 There one cup of tea.
 (a) were (b) are (c) is

- 22 I would like Water.
 (a) some (b) an (c) any
- 23 There any sugar in the coffee.
 (a) isn't (b) aren't (c) am not
- 24 There aren't potatoes in the cupboard.
 (a) some (b) any (c) no
- 25 How rice is there?
 (a) much (b) many (c) old

Second Question:

Read, order and write:

- 1 pictures - We - pencils - have - to draw.
We have pencils to draw pictures.
- 2 will - things - We - see - interesting.
We will see interesting things.
- 3 all around - is - It - famous - the world.
It is famous all around the world.
- 4 paintings - There - are - and - statues.
There are paintings and statues.
- 5 and - We - can see - paintings - sculptures.
We can see paintings and sculptures.
- 6 The - seen - have - students - artifacts.
The students have seen artifacts.
- 7 jewelry - I - and - saw - other artifacts.
I saw jewelry and other artifacts.
- 8 famous - Egypt - is a very - country.
Egypt is a very famous country.
- 9 old - are - The paintings - sculptures - and.
The paintings and sculptures are old.

- 10 can - shapes - patterns - create - abstract – Geometric.
Geometric shapes can create abstract patterns.
- 11 you - Where - patterns - do - see - every day?
Where do you see patterns every day?
- 12 can - see - What - shapes - you?
What shapes can you see?
- 13 and - are - beautiful - The colors - styles – very.
The colors and styles are very beautiful.
- 14 Egyptians - Ancient - art - famous - is.
Ancient Egyptians art is famous.
- 15 saw - She - many - yesterday - statues.
She saw many statues yesterday.

Third Question: Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

light - Artists - draw - important - flat

*I like drawing and painting. It can take a very long time to paint or **draw** a picture. **Artists** have lots of different styles and ways of working. Shading is one of the most **important** things to learn. Shading is the coloring of a drawing using different levels of darkness and **light**.*

animal - play - statues - see - stone

*There are lots of things to see at the museum. There are many **statues**. They are made of **stone** and it might look like a person or an **animal**. We also can **see** a lot of jewelry.*

Fourth Question: Read the following text and answer the questions below:

I'm Nermeen. I love history. Learning about the past is very interesting. I love learning about artifacts from the past. I like seeing old artifacts in museums. I can really understand what things were like in the past when I see them. At the museum, I can see some tools and clay artifacts. I think artifacts and tools from the past are very interesting. I like having more time to read things at home, and museums can be busy. I like looking at websites because the images are interesting and I can follow links to see what interests me.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 Learning about the past is very
- (a) bad (b) interesting (c) boring
- 2 Nermeen likes seeing old artifacts in
- (a) museums (b) restaurants (c) schools

Answer the following questions:

- 1 What can Nermeen see at the museum?
Old artifacts.
- 2 What does Nermeen love learning about?
She loves learning about the past is very interesting.
- 3 How does Nermeen think about artifacts from the past?
Are very interesting.
- 4 Why does Nermeen like to look at websites
Because the images are interesting and she can follow links to see what interests here.

Fifth Question:

Writing:

"At the museum "

There are lots of things to see at the museum. There are many statues and sculptures, they are made of stone and they might look like a person or an animal. We also can see a lot of jewelry.

"Ancient Egyptian art"

Ancient Egyptian art is famous all around the world. Archaeologists have found lots of important artifacts in tombs for the Pharaohs. Paintings in tombs often showed pictures of the Ancient Egyptians' lives. They made small models of boats, animals and people in tombs.

First Question:

Choose the right answer:

Unit 9

- 1 An is when your body gets hurt, like from a fall.
(a) injury (b) syringe (c) disease
- 2 A is a hard cover put on a broken bone to help it heal.
(a) cast (b) syringe (c) illness

- 3 An is used to look inside your body, like for broken bones.
(a) x-ray (b) bandage (c) cast
- 4 I saw a car this morning.
(a) disease (b) injury (c) accident
- 5 An is when harmful germs enter your body and make you sick.
(a) accident (b) infection (c) cast
- 6 To means to help someone get better from an illness.
(a) treat (b) sore (c) disease
- 7 A means helping someone get better from an illness or injury.
(a) infection (b) disease (c) treatment
- 8 A is a picture taken by a machine to see inside the body.
(a) cast (b) x-ray (c) syringe
- 9 A is something that makes you feel unwell, like a cold or flu.
(a) injury (b) disease (c) cast
- 10 A is a painful area of the body, like a cut or bruise.
(a) disease (b) sore (c) infection
- 11 are tools that help you walk if your legs are injured.
(a) crutches (b) wheelchair (c) syringe
- 12 Doctors often wear
(a) face masks (b) bandage (c) crutches
- 12 Amal didn't go to school because she was
(a) healthy (b) ill (c) well
- 13 If you water a plant, it
(a) grows (b) grow (c) grew
- 14 If you freeze water, it to ice.
(a) turns (b) turn (c) turned

- 15 Nurses can medicine inside your body using a syringe.
 (a) put (b) puts (c) putting
- 16 You mustn't dangerous games.
 (a) tries (b) try (c) tried
- 17 If they eat, they get hungry.
 (a) didn't (b) doesn't (c) don't
- 18 If you too much, you feel sick.
 (a) eat (b) eats (c) ate
- 19 I must homework.
 (a) do (b) does (c) did
- 20 If you heat ice, it
 (a) melt (b) melts (c) melting
- 21 Have you ever Paris?
 (a) visit (b) visits (c) visited
- 22 If you don't water plant, they
 (a) die (b) died (c) dies
- 23 Last month, we to Aswan.
 (a) travel (b) traveled (c) traveling
- 24 If you put sugar in your tea, it
 (a) dissolve (b) dissolves (c) dissolved

Second Question:

Read, order and write:

- 1 you - need - syringe - Do - a?
 Do you need syringe?
- 2 must - very - be - Hospitals - clean.
 Hospitals must be very clean.
- 3 mustn't - loud - You - play - music.
 You mustn't play loud music.

- 4 drink - They - water - must - a lot of.
They must drink a lot of water.
- 5 could - do - Doctors - operations.
Doctors could do operations.
- 6 see - I - hear - can - and - the sea.
I can see and hear the sea.
- 7 can - to - use - I - crutches - walk.
I can use crutches to walk.
- 8 be - for - late - I - mustn't - class.
I mustn't be late for class.
- 9 late - be - She - mustn't.
She mustn't be late.
- 10 month - Mona - had - last - an accident.
Mona had an accident last month.
- 11 broken - bones - They - fix - could.
They could fix broken bones.
- 12 medicine - took - night - I - last.
I took medicine last night.
- 13 people - Viruses - ill - make.
Viruses make people ill.
- 14 can - patients - Doctors - treat.
Doctors can treat patients.
- 15 must - up - You - early - get.
You must get up early.

Third Question: Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

disease - treatment - nurse - accident - holiday

*A hospital is a place where people can go for **treatment**. Sometimes people have a **disease** or infection that makes them ill. Sometimes they have an injury because of an **accident**. At the hospital, you will see a doctor or a **nurse**.*

Fourth Question:

Read the following text and answer the questions below:

A hospital is a place where people can go for treatment. Sometimes people have a disease or infection that makes them ill. Sometimes they have an injury because of an accident. At the hospital, you will see a doctor or a nurse. They might ask questions to find out what is wrong with you. They need to know what hurts or how you feel. When the doctors know what the problem is, they can decide on the best way to treat you.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 is a place where people can go for treatment.

(a) zoo

(b) hospital

(c) club

2 A/An can cause an injury.

(a) accident

(b) picnic

(c) birthday party

Answer the following questions:

1 Why do people go to a hospital?

People go to a hospital for treatment.

2 What can make people ill?

A disease or infection can make people ill.

3 Who can you see at the hospital?

You can see a doctor or a nurse at the hospital.

4 What do doctors need to know to treat you?

Doctors need to know what hurts or how you feel to treat you.

Fifth Question:

Writing:

"At the hospital "

Youssef fell off his skateboard at the club. He broke his leg. His father took him to the hospital. The doctor said he had to wear a cast for 3 weeks.

"Medicine in the past"

Ancient Egyptians used some plants as a medicine. They used herbs to treat some diseases. Aloe can help with burns. They also used honey to treat infections.

First Question:

Choose the right answer:

- 1 An is an exciting and sometimes dangerous activity.
(a) adventure (b) magnet (c) needle
- 2 is the opposite of pull.
(a) play (b) attract (c) push
- 3 A is an object that can pull things made of metal.
(a) magnet (b) nail (c) wire
- 4 The is the area around a magnet where its force works.
(a) magnetic field (b) compass (c) friction
- 5 To means to move from one place to another, usually by boat.
(a) navigate (b) push (c) pull
- 6 A is a tool used to show direction.
(a) compass (b) wire (c) friction
- 7 is a solid substance like iron or gold that is often used to make thing.
(a) metal (b) wire (c) needle
- 8 is the force that slows down things when they rub against each other.
(a) friction (b) pull (c) wire
- 9 The pyramids tourists
(a) push (b) attract (c) repel
- 10 are small, pointed objects used to fasten things.
(a) wires (b) nails (c) needles
- 11 A is a long, thin object used for carrying electricity.
(a) needle (b) wire (c) magnet
- 12 She needs much about Cairo.
(a) pull (b) information (c) friction
- 13 are the ends of a magnet.
(a) poles (b) wires (c) needles

- 14 If I see John, I tell him about the party.
 (a) might (b) will (c) would
- 15 If they study hard, they pass the exam.
 (a) could (b) would (c) will
- 16 If it's sunny tomorrow, we go to the park.
 (a) could (b) will (c) would
- 17 If they watch this video, they will about magnets.
 (a) learn (b) learning (c) learns
- 18 I won't outside if it is rainy.
 (a) go (b) going (c) goes
- 19 If you put sugar in your coffee, it won't taste nice.
 (a) don't (b) doesn't (c) didn't
- 20 If an object made of metal, a magnet will attract it.
 (a) are (b) does (c) is
- 21 She'll study math if she to the university,
 (a) go (b) went (c) goes
- 22 you want to know directions, you will use a map.
 (a) But (b) If (c) So
- 23 If the weather is nice, we have a picnic.
 (a) will (b) would (c) could

Second Question:

Read, order and write:

- 1 lives - Ahmed - with - family - his.
Ahmed lives with his family.
- 2 well - in - They - communicate - English.
They communicate well in English.
- 3 The - sent - telegraph machine - messages.
The telegraph machine sent messages.

- 4 There - of - were - communication - some - ways.
There were some ways of communication.
- 5 The - signals - telegraph - machine - send - can.
The telegraph machine can send signals.
- 6 used - The telegraph - Morse - machine - Code.
The telegraph used Morse code machine.
- 7 is - The internet - of communication - a way of.
The internet is a way of communication.
- 8 messages - quickly - The telegraph machine - sent.
The telegraph machine sent messages quickly.
- 9 important - Communication - very - today - is.
Communication is very important today.
- 10 are - holiday - in Aswan - on - They.
They are on holiday in Aswan.

Third Question: Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

ground - surfaces - eraser - move - quickly

There are different types of forces. A force is something that can make things **move**. Friction is a contact force between two **surfaces**. We use it to run, every day, from when we put our foot on the **ground**, to run, to when we use an **eraser** to rub out pencil marks.

invisible - pull - go - north - navigate

A magnetic field is an area around a magnet. It can **pull** objects towards it. We can't see this - it is **invisible**. A compass can help you **navigate**. The needle in a compass is a magnet. It always points to the **north**.

Fourth Question: Read the following text and answer the questions below:

A compass can show you which direction is north. It has a magnetic needle which will point to the magnetic North Pole. A map always has an arrow that shows the direction of north. You can use this when you need a map to show you where to go.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 A map always has an
 (a) umbrella (b) way (c) arrow
- 2 A map shows you where to
 (a) swim (b) go (c) play

Answer the following questions:

- 1 What's a compass?
 A compass can show you which direction is north.
- 2 What does the magnetic needle point to?
 It will point to the magnetic North Pole.
- 3 Where may you need a compass?
 when you need a map to show you where to go.
- 4 Did you see a compass?
 Yes, I did.

Fifth Question:

Writing:

"Magnets "

A magnet is a piece of metall. It can attract or repel some other metals, Magnets have a north pole and a south pole.

"A compass "

A compass is very useful. A compass can show you which direction is north. It has a magnetic needle which will point to the magnetic north pole.

First Question:

Choose the right answer:

Unit 11

- 1 To means to stay in contact with someone.
 (a) keep in touch (b) travel (c) click
- 2 English helps us with tourists.
 (a) communicate (b) invent (c) see
- 3 A is a machine used to send messages over long distances.
 (a) plane (b) fridge (c) telegraph machine

- 4 is a code used to send messages by using dots and dashes.
(a) Morse code (b) email (c) typewriter
- 5 To means to press something, like a button or a mouse.
(a) keep in touch (b) click (c) communicate
- 6 is a synonym of difficult.
(a) complicated (b) simple (c) easy
- 7 A is a device used to make calls and send messages.
(a) cell phone (b) typewriter (c) laptop
- 8 She is online to write a / an
(a) email (b) ferry (c) Morse code
- 9 A is a computer which you can carry around.
(a) cell phone (b) typewriter (c) laptop
- 10 A is a machine used for typing on paper
(a) typewriter (b) email (c) laptop
- 11 The is the planet we live on.
(a) world (b) airplane (c) ferry
- 12 My grandpa likes listening to in the morning.
(a) telephone (b) telegraph (c) radio
- 13 We can watch films on
(a) radio (b) television (c) telegraph
- 15 I used the internet to send a/an to my friend yesterday.
(a) signal (b) stamp (c) email
- 16 The homework every day by the teacher.
(a) is given (b) was given (c) gives
- 17 The cake by my mom yesterday.
(a) made (b) is made (c) was made

- 18 The windows every week.
 (a) cleaned (b) are cleaned (c) were cleaned
- 19 Emails aren't on telegraph machines.
 (a) wrote (b) written (c) write
- 20 Is English in your country?
 (a) speak (b) spoken (c) speaks
- 21 televisions used for sending emails?
 (a) Do (b) Is (c) Are
- 22 Many tools made of plastic.
 (a) does (b) is (c) are
- 23 Many messages sent all over the world.
 (a) was (b) are (c) is
- 24 Computers are for work, communication, games and shopping.
 (a) use (b) used (c) uses
- 25 Computers and laptops are in many stores.
 (a) selling (b) sell (c) sold

Second Question:

Read, order and write:

- 1 useful - Are - magnets - hospitals - in?

- 2 travel - quickly - The train - very - can.

- 3 friction - We - every - use - day.

- 4 can - materials - Big magnets - sort out - for recycling.

- 5 shows - north - the - It - direction of.

6 travel - quickly - The train - very - can.

7 friction - We - every - use - day.

8 can - materials - Big magnets - sort out - for recycling.

9 useful - Are - magnets - hospitals - in?

10 will - need - a compass - Why - we?

Third Question: Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

keyboard - keep - hard - instructions - flat

*We use computers every day. They help us **keep** information for a long time. Information is often kept in a **hard** drive. When you use a computer, it follows **instruction** through the CPU. We can use the **keyboard** to type on the computer.*

communicate - used - ways - today - wrote

*In the past, there were some ways people **used** for communication. For example, this website is about how people used to **communicate**. It was more difficult than communicating **today**. There weren't many **ways** to communicate.*

Fourth Question: Read the following text and answer the questions below:

Computers are very important because they help us work and learn. The central processing unit, monitor and hard drive are important parts of a computer. The central processing unit is the brain of the computer. It makes the computer follow instructions. The monitor is big and flat. It lets us see what we are doing. The hard drive keeps all information

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 The monitor is big and

- (a) black (b) noisy (c) flat

2 The central processing unit makes the computer follow

- (a) instructions (b) maps (c) compasses

Answer the following questions:

1 Why are computers important?

Because they help us work and learn.

2 What is the brain of a computer?

The central processing unit.

Fifth Question:

Writing:

"A computer "

Computers are used in many offices, stores, and businesses, A computer is made of metal, plastic, and glass, it isn't made of wood.

"Transportation "

There are different means of transportation, Transportation helps us move from one place to another. Airplanes are very fast, they are good for long journeys.

First Question:

Choose the right answer:

Unit 12

1 A is a group of people living in the same area.

- (a) community (b) editor (c) article

2 refers to the tools or machinery needed to do a task.

- (a) specialist (b) cartoon (c) equipment

3 A is a drawing or animation often shown on TV.

- (a) cartoon (b) article (c) headline

4 She wrote a/an in a newspaper.

- (a) weather (b) article (c) distribution

5 Someone who is is clever.

- (a) brilliant (b) player (c) pupil

- 6 I saw a/an about the new mobile.
(a) equipment (b) advertisement (c) weather
- 7 Amal reads every day.
(a) newspapers (b) matches (c) games
- 8 The doctor gave to the patient.
(a) bricks (b) medicine (c) plants
- 9 There're planets in the
(a) schools (b) space (c) sea
- 10 We should protect ourselves from
(a) newspapers (b) illnesses (c) books
- 11 They the match because they played well.
(a) lost (b) won (c) slept
- 12 Heavy rain can cause
(a) flood (b) illness (c) medicine
- 13 I doing my homework at 6:00 pm yesterday.
(a) were (b) are (c) was
- 14 you still working at 7 pm last night?
(a) Were (b) Are (c) Was
- 15 When was playing tennis?
(a) they (b) he (c) you
- 16 He was his school bag on his way to school.
(a) carry (b) carries (c) carrying
- 17 The children weren't fish.
(a) cook (b) cooked (c) cooking
- 18 Sherif walking in the park at 3 pm yesterday.
(a) is (b) was (c) were

- 19 We in the park at 7 o'clock yesterday.
 (a) were sitting (b) was sitting (c) sitting
- 20 They listening to the guide.
 (a) was (b) were (c) is
- 21 Mom and dad making breakfast yesterday morning.
 (a) was (b) were (c) have
- 22 The children were in the garden.
 (a) play (b) playing (c) plays
- 23 He was a vehicle.
 (a) driving (b) drives (c) drive
- 24 Dad reading a newspaper
 (a) doesn't (b) wasn't (c) didn't
- 25 What you doing at 5 pm yesterday?
 (a) are (b) do (c) were

Second Question:

Read, order and write:

- 1 newspaper - We - new - have - a - school.
We have a new school newspaper.
- 2 was - My - the kitchen - in - mother.
My mother was in the kitchen cooking.
- 3 big - The - is - new - hospital.
The new hospital is big.
- 4 There - news - our - about - is - school.
There is news about our school.
- 5 our - I - school - interviewed - him - about.
I interviewed him about our school.
- 6 He - reading - a - was - book.
He was reading a book.

- 7 party - having - were - **They** - a.
They were having a party.
- 8 today - **The** - hospital - new - opened.
The new hospital opened today.
- 9 new - **We** - equipment - have - school - at.
We have new equipment at school.

Third Question: Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

talking - bus - bus - visit - posters

*I was traveling to Aswan yesterday. I went to **visit** my grandparents. I traveled by **bus**. I saw children putting up **posters** outside a school. Some children were **talking** about what we can do to protect the planet.*

headteacher - book - community - page - newspaper

*We have a new school **heartache**. There's news about our school, and our **community**. I interviewed the **newspaper**. about the new play equipment at school. Hana wrote a cartoon for the back **page**.*

Fourth Question: Read the following text and answer the questions below:

There are different parts of a newspaper: The byline tells you who wrote a story. The headline is at the top of the story. The caption explains what is happening. At last, the article tells you about something that happene.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 The caption explains what
(a) will happen (b) happened (c) **is happening**
- 2 The article tells you about something that
(a) **happened** (b) invented (c) invited

Answer the following questions:

- 1 What does the byline tell?
The byline tells us who wrote a story.

- 2 Where can you find the headline?
At the top of the story.
- 3 Are newspapers important?
Yrs they are.
- 4 Do you like reading newspapers?
Yes, I do.

Fifth Question:

Writing:

"Sources of news "

There are many sources of news such as newspapers, TV news, radio news and social media, we can watch the news on television, we can listen to news on the radio. Some news in social media aren't true.

"Newspaper "

At newspaper, the advertisement tells you about something you might want to buy. The byline tells you who wrote a story, Sports give us information about competitions and games.



Nesma's Invention



Read and match the following:

Nesma wants to be	a vehicle
Nesma could invent	a teacher
	an inventor.
Laila wanted Nesma	some science equipment.
The prize will be	saw advertisement
	to take part in the competition
Nesma's mom found a motor	travel along, up, and upside down happily
The girls watched the car	on the internet
	the spring turned the wheels.

Nesma's dad showed her	an inventor
Nesma's grandma used to be	a vet
	a box belonged to her Grandma

Read and write T (True) or F(False):

- ★ 1 Nesma was reading an advertisement for the best invention. ☒
- ★ 2 Nesma wanted to take part in the school competition. ☒
- ★ 3 Nesma looked at books and websites for ideas. ☒
- ★ 4 Nesma's dad tried to help her. ☒

Fifth Year Primary (Connect Plus)

Mark: 30

Time: One hour and a half

A. Listening (6 Marks)

1) Listen and write the missing sounds:(6 marks)

danger Village digital legend

B. Reading (24 Marks)

1) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(ancient - better - worse - operations - medicines)

Doctors and surgeons used **medicines** in the past. Doctors in **ancient** Egypt could do **operations** to help people get **better** after injuries.

2) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

Doctors and surgeons used medicines in the past. Doctors in ancient Egypt could do operations to help people get better after injuries. They could fix broken bones and injuries to the skin. They used herbs to treat some diseases. They also used honey to treat infections and skin problems.

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. They used honey to treat

Ⓐ accidents

Ⓑ infections

Ⓒ hospitals

© broken

كيفية طباعة صفحات معينة من ملف معين

مثلا ازاي نطبع الصفحات من صفحة 4 الى صفحة 9

